The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5950. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

French Successes at Paris Denied by the Prussians.

All the Original Positions Still Held by the Germans.

Events of Four Days in the French Capital.

The French Abandon the South Bank of the Loire.

A Battle Impending Thirteen Miles to the South.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHT AT SOISSONS.

Capitulation of the City to the Germans.

Reports of Military Operations in Various Places.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Prussian Denial of the Recent Successes at Paris—The Old Positions Still Held by Them.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16, via LONDON, Oct. 16.—The reports of French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of rekindling the courage of the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same positions they occupied on the 19th of September. Two small skirmishes between outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the week.

ONLY HOPE OF THE BESIEGED.

A diary, written by a Parisian, which has fallen into German hands, admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive, and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

The Reconnoissance at Bagneux and Chatillon—St. Cloud Destroyed—Keratry's Mission—Rinderpest.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—Dates from Paris to the 14th have just been received. The Prussians were driven from Bagneux and Chatillon on the 13th, by a heavy reconnoitering force from the city, supported by the guns of the fortifications.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. CLOUD CONFIRMED.

The destruction of the chateau of St. Cloud is confirmed.

KERATRY'S MISSION.

M. KERATRY arrived in Tours today. He comes as a Commissioner from the Government in Paris and is in conference with M. GAMBETTA.

RINDERPEST.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—It is reported in camp before Paris that the rinderpest is raging among the cattle in the city.

Sorties of the 12th and 13th Insts.—One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Men Engaged—The News in Tours—M. Keratry's Account of that of the 13th.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

TOURS, Oct. 15.—Intelligence, believed to be reliable, has just been received here to the effect that a great sortie was made at Paris on Wednesday, the 12th, by 120,000 men, strongly supported by cannon and *mitrailleuses*. No particulars are received.

TOURS, Oct. 15—Evening.—The news of the successful sortie by the Parisians has created a marked sensation among the population and the soldiers. Dispatches received this evening announce further successes by the Francs-Tireurs.

KERATRY'S ESCAPE AND REPORT.

A communication, dated at Chaumont this morning, states that M. KERATRY, the Chief of Police, who left Paris yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in a balloon, descended the same day at Bar-le-Duc, having escaped the pursuit of the enemy. He was slightly wounded in his leg and head by the sudden fall of the balloon.

A SPLENDID FIGHT.

On the 13th inst. a splendid fight took place at Bagneux and Chatillon, whence the enemy was dislodged during a reconnoissance of our forces. The enemy sustained considerable losses. The Mobiles of the Departments of Cote d'Or and Aube behaved handsomely. Gen. DAMPIERRE, the commander of the Aube Mobiles, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian batteries were dismounted. At dusk our troops withdrew to their lines in admirable order. According to a preconcerted plan the sailors in Fort de Montrouge were admirable in covering the retreat. The firing from the cannon in Forts de Montrouge and de Vauves was most telling. The chateau of St. Cloud was destroyed by the fire.

PARIS PATRIOTIC.

Paris, he says, is as patriotic and more determined than ever. The Government had reviewed the National Guard, and was enthusiastically cheered. It is asserted that M. KERATRY will come hither.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—St. Cloud must have been wantonly burned by the Parisian shell, as no Prussians were there at the time.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

NEMOURS, Oct. 15.—A body of Franc-Tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemberg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau today, killing many of them. The remainder were pursued to Melun. The Prussian garrison there retreated on the approach of the French, leaving behind a large amount of provisions and stores, which fell into our hands.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The following news is made public by the Government authorities;

The French made a strong reconnoissance to Laferte a few days since. The Prussians were encountered, and after a short conflict driven off. A Prussian camp has been established at Soudillon.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont du Velerien are irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is incessant. The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are completed. The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repelled. A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived before Paris from Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The Prussians before Paris are very inactive. It is thought their apathy is merely the prelude to a formidable attack.

Shirking in Both Armies—Gen. Sheridan's Opinion of the Siege.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Gen. SHERIDAN has written a letter to a friend in Washington in which he says there is about the same per centage of desertion and shirking from military duty in the German and French armies as there was in the United States during the late civil war, and speaks of the fall of Paris as merely a question of time.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

Diary of the Events of Four Days—Political Demonstrations—Flourens to be Tried for Attempted Insurrection—A Private Letter from the Empress to Napoleon—The Guns of the City.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Tours from the 8th to the 12th inst. JULES FAVRE was acting *ad interim* for M. GAMBETTA. The following diary of events in and around the city is given:

On the 8th the garrison made reconnoissances toward Bondy, Chateau d'Argenteuil, Neuilly and Clamart.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

On the 9th a demonstration was made by the National Guards in favor of TROCHU and FAVRE, but against the Commune. M. FAVRE addressed the people, saying his only care at present was to repulse the invader. On the next day numberless addresses were received from members of the National Guard, approving of the postponement of the election for the Constituent Assembly, and condemning demonstrations made by men with arms in their hands. Col. SAPIA, commander of a battalion of the National Guards, having distributed cartridges among his men, preparatory to marching on the Hotel de Ville, has been summoned before a Court-martial. Proceedings have been commenced against GUSTAVE FLOURENS, for alleged attempt at insurrection. HENRI ROCHEFORT has written a letter to FLOURENS, advising moderation, and the setting aside of political aspirations until the war is over.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE ABOLISHED.

JULES FERRY publishes a letter praising the citizens of Bellville for their patriotism and orderly conduct. A decree has been issued abolishing the caution system, one of the most odious restrictions on the Press. Journals which have deposited caution-money with the previous Government will be reimbursed.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Oct. 11, the Mobile Guards made a sudden attack on Malmaison and set fire to the place, after a combat, in which a number of Prussians were killed. It has been arranged that each day three members of the Government will visit the forts and redoubts. All orders given for arms are being rapidly filled. It is the purpose of the Government to form an army for offensive purposes, which, when it moves out of the city, shall be thoroughly equipped and supported by an enormous force of artillery.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL LETTER FOUND.

Among the letters found in the Tuileries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition, and concludes with these words:

"Believe me, you cannot make successfully two *coup d'états* in one life."

THE IMPERIALIST NOVEL.

The manuscript of the novel found among the documents is in the handwriting of the Emperor. The hero of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1868, and expatiates on the wonders of NAPOLEON's reign, the suppression of passports, the iron-clad navy, the embellishment of Paris, the liberation of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

SUCCESSES AGAINST THE BESIEGERS.

A report of the reconnaissance of the 8th claims that the Prussians were dislodged from Bondy, and that the Mobiles gained a victory on the plains of Noissy. It is reported that at Montreuil, two Prussian guns have been dismantled by the fire from the forts. The latest military dispatch, dated the 11th, says, Gen. TROCHU, on that day, visited the several forts south and south-west of the city, and found all in a fine state of defense. The batteries of Valerien and Montmartre batteries cannonade Swresnes and exchange a sharp fire with St. Cloud.

ORLEANS.

Retirement of the French from the South Bank of the Loire—The Hostile Armies Face to Face Thirteen Miles to the Southward—A Battle Impending—A German Reconnoissance.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—No additional official news has been received from Orleans. It is understood that large forces are face to face near La Ferté St. Aubin, and a general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

[La Ferté St. Aubin is situated thirteen miles south south-east of Orleans, on the River Cosson, a tributary of the Loire. This would indicate that the French have abandoned the left bank of the Loire, as a defense against the Prussians in Orleans, and retired still further southward. La Ferté St. Aubin is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants.]

PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

A reconnoissance of the Prussians in force was repulsed, on Thursday, near Orleans, after a sharp skirmish.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The Government announces that the Prussians have retired from Beaugency toward Gisvres. The enemy, last night, was in force six miles from Chateaubun. They have burnt the villages of Vause and Eivry.

THE LATEST.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—There is no news from the armies near Ferte, St. Aubin.

OTHER INVESTED CITIES.

Capitulation of Soissons to the Germans—Bazaine Reported Treating for the Surrender of Metz.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 15.—Soissons, after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces.

METZ.

It is rumored that Gen. BOYER has been sent by Marshal BAZAINE to the royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A brother of BAZAINE's writes to the *Journal d'Amiens* denying that the General refuses to recognize the Republic or that he holds Metz for the Napoleonic dynasty. He adds that BAZAINE does not consider himself a Marshal of the Empire, but of France.

Rumored Escape of Bazaine from Metz—Soissons, Verdun and New-Briesach.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

TOURS, Oct. 15.—BAZAINE has escaped from Metz, and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The *Standard* has a telegram from Tours, announcing a great victory by Gen. BAZAINE at Metz, who appears to be free to move upon Thionville. This report is considered doubtful.

SHORT SUPPLIES.

A deserter from Metz reports that the bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

SOISSONS.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has begun. The fact has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners. The Prussians occupy the heights at Soissons, and have fortified them. The town is making a gallant resistance.

New-Breisach is constantly bombarded. The garrison answers vigorously. The following is given as the result of the first day's bombardment of New-Breisach: Seven persons killed, twenty-one wounded and ten buildings burned. The place is well provisioned and the garrison obstinate in its defense.

THE NORTH.

Prussians Retiring from Normandy Toward Paris—Another Attack on the French Outposts at Rouen.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—News has been received from Alençon that the Prussian troops in that part of Normandy are hastily returning to the neighborhood of Paris.

The National Guards of Boulogne have offered their aid in the defense of Amiens. The Prussians in the department of Somme number about 10,000.

ROUEN.

The Prussians advancing on Rouen reached Fleury on Friday, and exchanged a few shots with the French outposts. The Uhlans have occupied Les Andelys, within a few miles of Rouen.

LILLE, Oct. 15, via LONDON, Oct. 16.—Advices from the neighborhood of Rouen state that the Prussians today attacked the outposts near that city, but the French cavalry held their ground, losing only two killed and six wounded.

AFFAIRS AT TOURS.

Impatience of the National Guard of Inaction—They Demand Arms—M. Esquires—Mails From Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The National Guards assembled in large numbers today before the Hotel de Ville and made a demonstration in favor of immediate action. They demanded arms and asked to be led against the enemy. Minister GAMBETTA gives audience to no visitors at present, owing to the pressure of the business of military organization.

MARSEILLES.

M. ESQUIROS has resigned office as Administrator of Marseilles. It is understood that GAMBETTA will fill his place with a determined person who will be able to repress internal disorders.

BALLOONS FROM PARIS.

M. LEFAIVRE, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, escaped from Paris on the 12th, in a balloon, and has arrived here. He goes to Austria on a special mission from JULES FAVRE. A balloon, with five sacks of mail matter from Paris, fell at Villeneuve, on Friday.

PERSECUTION OF THE CLERGY.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—News has been received from Bourdeaux that an effigy of the Republic has been erected. The Bishop of Angers has issued a circular advising the religious communities in his diocese to subscribe to the departmental armament loan.

Distribution of Arms—Trouble with Prefects—Persecution of the Clergy.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The Committee on Armaments announce that they have distributed over a million guns, and will soon have a million more. M. GAMBETTA has issued a circular requesting departments or communities to get the guns bought by the committee, as otherwise they will necessarily put up the prices. The *Journal of France* says the Government has trouble with some prefects owing to influences which should be immediately defeated. The Archbishop of Tours has addressed the Government here against the persecution of the clergy in some parts of France.

Another Decree—Military Law—Information of the Enemy.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—A decree today announces that Departments within 110 kilometers of the enemy are under military law. The military chiefs are to make known the approach of the enemy, and prompt notice must be given of all movements of the enemy. The military chiefs must also immediately select and prepare places suitable to resist the advance of the enemy. Military committees will have the right to make requisition of persons or things, and will pay with orders on the Government. Any military chief has the right to call out the National Guard, and may send them to any place within his command, so long as the Department is under martial law. The National Guard must provide themselves with three days' food, which the State will pay for. The military chiefs of Departments are personally responsible for the organization of forces and preparations to resist the enemy.

THE EAST.

Garibaldi's New Command—The Vosges and a Brigade of the Garde Mobile—Belfort—New-Briesach.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—GARIBALDI has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges, with a brigade of the Garde Mobile attached. GAMBETTA, in a letter to Gen. CAMBRIELS, commanding in the Eastern Departments, announces the appointment, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the General for prompt and able support of the operations of GARIBALDI.

BELFORT.

Dispatches from Belfort report skirmishes in the vicinity, with unimportant results. There was a fight, yesterday, near Colmar, between the Prussians and the Francs-Tireurs.

NEW-BRIESACH.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The French made a sortie from New-Briesach, yesterday morning, under the cover of a dense fog, but were driven back.

CONTENTMENT IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors to be living contented under the Prussian rule. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peasants are gathering their harvests, in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is treated as a conquered country and that the people cannot travel without a permit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Fleury Gone to St. Petersburg—Severe Measures to be Taken With Surprised Generals—The Blockade.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16.—Gen. FLEURY, after a visit to NAPOLEON at Wilhemshohe, has gone to St. Petersburg.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—A decree has been issued subjecting to trial by Courts-martial all Generals who suffer themselves to be surprised by the enemy.

THE BLOCKADE.

No French blockaders have yet appeared off the mouth of the Elbe.

Effect of the War in Japan—Collision Between French and Prussian Sailors.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The Franco-German war has induced the Japanese Government to issue a neutrality proclamation. The French and German residents of Japan have subscribed liberally to their respective sanitary funds. A collision between Prussian and French sailors had taken place in the port of Yokohama. The European war has stopped business in silk and silkworms. The Government has appointed a party of officers, one a Prince of the Imperial house, to visit the seat of war in Europe and report the result of observations. The party arrived by the steamer *Great Republic*, en route to Europe.

Mlle. Nilsson at Philadelphia—She Attends the Swedish Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Mlle. NILSSON attended church this morning at the old Swedes' Episcopal Church, near the Navy-yard, following the example of JENNY LIND. The church was filled to overflowing. The crowd was disappointed at not hearing her sing. Her three concerts here yielded nearly $20,000

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Military View of the Situation—Strength of the Fortifications in Presence of the Besieging Force—Adverse Opinion as to Their Power of Resistance—Causes of the Military Panics Among Their Defenders.

From Our Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

Now that the investment of the Capital is complete, the strength of its fortifications must be a point of the greatest interest to the outside world, and people at your side will be anxious to learn if they are solid enough to resist a determined attack from without. Beyond doubt they are well constructed and formidable; but I doubt very much if they, or any works constructed of stone and mortar, can stand long against KRUPP's cannon, at ranges which the enemy can now easily attain. Since the experience gained in our own great war, I have strenuously maintained the vast superiority of earthworks over any other system of fortification whatever, and I should feel very much safer here if every inch of these works, bastions and all, were covered with heavy mounds. I was in an ordinary earth fort, or bastion, at Roanoke Island, when, in one afternoon, Gen. BURNSIDE's fleet threw three thousand shot and shell into its sides, some of the guns used being of the heaviest calibre. This severe bombardment did no harm, for every shot seemed to make the mass of earth more compact, and ere night we could hear the iron bolts striking each other, and, of course, adding to the strength of the bastion. Strange to relate, after all that bombardment, the sum of our casualties was one man wounded. Fort Fisher gives me another good example, if I had time to dwell upon it, for never did any military work find itself put to so severe a test. Sumter fell in ruins with one-half of the fire. At the storming of Delhi, in India, I entered the town with my company by a breech made in a little more than two hours by the ordinary field howitzer. Although fresh from the military school at that time, I did not fail to observe the advantage of earthworks, and at the very outbreak of the American war tried to bring that experience to bear upon what was known as the Light-house Battery, at Pensacola, a short distance beyond the old Spanish fort of San Carlo de Barranca. From that day experience developed more and more the advantages of the system, and I can but think at this moment that the next few days will put an end to all military reliance upon works constructed upon the old plans of fortification, good enough for the days preceding rifled cannon.

THE EFFECT OF KRUPP'S GUNS.

I believe that I have given the general opinion of military engineers, when I say that no works constructed solely of stone can stand against KRUPP's cannon, and the only thing we now have to consider is the range, or the distance at which these splendid pieces can be used. I do not wish it to be understood that I am giving a "puff" to these pieces, for I believe that there are superior guns, and should certainly prefer, for my own use, VAVASSEUR's large, steel breech-loaders; but I speak of KRUPP's guns generically, and because they are the ones to be used against our walls. The question comes, then, as to how near the enemy will be allowed to mount these guns. After the defeat of the French at Chatillon, and the occupation of the redoubt there, the Prussians gained a very important point. They now hold a height which dominates Fort Vanves, and at a distance of about (I believe) 3,800 yards. From that point Fort Vanves can be reduced in a few hours. That battery is also only three and a half English miles from Vaugirard, and fire can not only be opened upon the main fortifications, but upon the city itself. Supposing that the troops are driven from Fort Vanves these guns can then be pushed forward, and an effectual fire opened upon the main works. No troops can be kept behind a mass of stones while these terrible projectiles are crashing against them; but as for the assault, when the breech is made, everything depends upon the spirit of the soldiers within the walls. As for the people, they can do nothing better than to give an example of coolness and bravery, for it may as well be acknowledged at once that, before organised troops an armed mob could render but little service, if it did not really embarrass the defense.

THE PRUSSIAN ENTRY.

Judging from present indications I am inclined to think that the Prussians will walk into Paris at their first serious attempt. Of course a great deal depends upon the side upon which the attack is made. It is a fact worthy of notice here that the disgraceful panics of the 18th and 19th occurred in the Republican stronghold—in the Faubourg du Temple and La Villette, the very places of all others which should have shown us instances of sublime and patriotic heroism. It was "the people" from that quarter who made the revolution, who marched through the streets in bands crying *déchéance*, who invaded the boulevards, the Place de la Concorde, and even the legislative chamber; and it is the crowd from this quarter which now talks so loudly about barricades, and of defending them with the last drop of blood. The events of the two days referred to show us that these are the people who are ready to sacrifice every friend they have in the world for the cause of the moment, and who are very anxious to shed any blood but their own for the pleasure of talking treason when they desire.

LATE BATTLES.

The battles of the 19th were very important, and they ended in favor of the enemy. Gloss over the fact as much as we may for this fickle populace, no thinking man can fail to see, and to regret, the advantages in position gained by the Prussians on them. On the night of the 18th, a body of infantry appeared in front of Fort Aubervilliers, and boldly attempted to throw up a redoubt. It was then light, and opening fire upon them, the fort drove the enemy away with some loss. The report of a Prussian defeat, in which ten thousand men were killed, soon spread through the city. Content with their exploit, and praised for their good shooting, the artillery rested upon its guns; but in the morning they found a well-built fort before them, and before 6 o'clock twenty-two pieces of artillery were firing upon the fort. On the other side of St. Denis there was fighting also, and considerable damage was done to the enemy; but, I am assured, nothing like as much as reported here. The French fire too soon, they fire at too long a range, and they fire too fast. I am now speaking more particularly of small arms, but the same is true of their artillery. I know very well the difficulties of making men fire regularly and in order, but, with the new guns, many of the difficulties we once had to contend with should disappear. The heavy guns from the forts began firing as soon as a single Prussian came in sight, and during the day 25,000 cartridges were expended. So great an amount of ammunition should have produced resuls far greater than I have reason to suppose followed this firing. A piece of woods where some Uhlans appeared and disappeared was shelled for some hours to no good purpose, and no end was gained by this waste of powder. But the important battle of the 19th took place upon the southern side of the city. For a long time I have believed that the enemy would attack by the heights of Clamart, and I have also seen that the Seine and the Marne were important points to be defended. I should not write this if I had not put the opinion on record immediately after the capitulation of Sedan. It was along the Seine that former besieging armies met their severest trials, and more than one army has been nearly decimated in crossing those two rivers. But these positions were given up without a struggle, and the enemy made the passage of the Seine without opposition. Once in possession of the country about Juvisy the way was open to the very forts around Paris, and no engagement took place until the redoubt of Chatillon was reached. This work was unfinished and only partially mounted, for the guns were to have been taken out two days ago, had not the bad weather stopped the work. Why these strong positions were given up is just now explained by some remarks of Gen. TROCHU, and it must be confessed that his reasons were illustrated sooner than any one had cause for anticipating. His first idea was to defend the Seine and to dispute the passage of the enemy, but, after the disasters which had befallen the army, and the raw state of many of his troops, he could not trust his men. Even if willing to place confidence in them, there was no General at hand in whom they had confidence, for there was not one here who would not run the risk of being summoned, perhaps upon the field of battle, to give a declaration of principle or to swear eternal allegiance to the Republic of the National Guard. For this reason, Gen. TROCHU reluctantly gave up the defense of the Seine, and fell back to a point within supporting distance of the forts. But at the very last moment arrived Gen. DUCROT, having escaped from the capitulation at Sedan. It was then too late to defend the river, but Gen. DUCROT thought that he could hold Chatillon and the wood of Meudon, at least for some days. A reconnoissance, made on the evening of the 18th, showed that the enemy had already entered the wood, and, while one portion of his force was pushing on toward Versailles, another had turned face toward Clamart. Troops were being rapidly pushed across the Seine, occupying positions near Juvisy, or were as far up as Villejuif, and twenty thousand were already sheltered in the wood beyond Chatillon. Gen. DUCROT decided to attack them on the morning of the 19th. At 5 o'clock the fire was opened. Before a Prussian was seen, the French began to fire into the wood with small arms, and this fire was kept up briskly as the force advanced, but without bringing a response. When near the wood, a strange system of tactics was adopted, of which more anon. Presently a wreath of smoke rose among the trees, and a well-directed volley was poured into the advancing force. The cavalry immediately turned, and, as it was forced to do, broke through the infantry, leaving a bad impression upon the fresh troops. At this time Gen. VINOY occupied the extreme left resting upon Fort Bicêtre, his force stretching along the plateau in front of Villejuif and his right resting upon Gen. DUCROT's left. The Second Zouaves was on the left of DUCROT's Division, a regiment greatly cut up in the battles with MCMAHON, and reorganised by incorporating young men from the city. The enemy, still under cover of the wood, sent another volley into this regiment, throwing it into the greatest confusion, and another volley caused a complete panic. The Zouaves broke, and in an utter rout, without having seen the head of a single Prussian, and in a terror-stricken panic, fled to the city. The panic also spread to some regiments near, and, in utter confusion, some fifteen thousand men fled to the forts, to announce that all was lost, and to say that the Prussians were close upon them. It was a case of pure fright, and in vain the chagrined officers tried to rally their men. Only a score or two responded, and the retreat was sounded. This was taken up by other regiments, and Gen. DUCROT, seeing his force leaving the field, was forced to order a retreat behind the guns of the redoubt. For the first time the enemy began to move, and, seeing that he was being flanked, the guns of the redoubt were spiked and left to fall into the hands of the Prussians. The General and his staff, or the few men which remained of it, were the last to leave Chatillon.

PANIC.

Meantime the fugitives had reached the city, and, throwing the forts into a state of alarm, the draw-bridges were raised and the men put in position to repel an assault; but as time went on there was a large collection of fugitives without, and, as no enemy appeared behind them, the bridges were again lowered. Instead of arresting these men upon the spot, and of sending them back under guard to find their arms, they were turned loose into the city to spread consternation there by their tales of disaster and defeat. "We entered the fight this morning 116 strong," I heard one of these bands saying, "and we eight are all who came out alive. We are the saved." Saved by their legs, as were all the rest, save two, that being, as far as I could learn, the sum of their casualties. But unless the reports are wrong, these young men are not wholly at fault. Doubtless, the older Zouaves were demoralised by the terrific battles before Sedan, and the new recruits had never before been under fire. Fortunately for all, the panic was stopped for a time by a brigade of Breton Mobiles, who could not be induced to fly before they had seen the enemy, and it was with some difficulty at last that their officers got these young men away, when to fight longer would have been useless. But the fact soon became apparent that an overwhelming force was massing for an attack. From the first, the French officers have been surprised by the rapid marches of the Prussians, and by the rapidity of their concentrations. Trusting to the reports of the evening before, Gen. DUCROT still believed that he had had to do with a force of the enemy twenty thousand strong, and that he had the advantage of numbers; but during the night the Prussians had been largely reinforced from the corps of Gen. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN, which had crossed the Seine at Villeneuve St. Georges, and made a forced march to the wood of Meudon. It is probable that there were fifty thousand men before Gen. DUCROT, for, although the French papers estimate the force at 110,000, I do not think that the extent of country mentioned would admit of the operations of so large a force, and I doubt very much if even five-and-twenty thousand were engaged.

BLUNDER OF DUCROT.

Before going further, I must remark upon one singular fact, already alluded to above. I am not positive about it, but my impression is that DUCROT is called a cavalry General, yet if so, he did a thing which no cavalry officer should have done. Remember that twenty thousand men were known to be concealed in the wood of Meudon, and an attack upon their position was determined on. In the effort to dislodge the enemy, of course the artillery must be well advanced, but not too close, until companies of skirmishers or sharp-shooters had felt the enemy's position, and developed the spots where the greatest numbers were massed. Gen. DUCROT began by pushing forward his artillery, at 6 o'clock in the morning, backed by infantry and preceded by a brigade of cavalry, which, marching by fours, went forward to make a reconnoissance. I could not have credited this news had I not seen it in the official journal. The enemy were known to be there, and when the first firing began, it was well known, or should have been known, that the cavalry was worse than useless, for in its rapid retreat through the infantry lines, the chances are ten to one that it will throw fresh troops into confusion. Any General who will send forward his cavalry in that manner, instead of infantry skirmishers, cannot be held blameless if a panic occurs.

FIGHTING BRAVES.

Some of the troops in this engagement fought remarkably well, and the Breton Mobiles, for the first time under fire, conducted themselves admirably. But the palm must be given to the *gendarmerie*, which stood its ground manfully and in perfect order, doing its duty faithfully to the last, not a man breaking ranks, even when their brave Lieutenant-Colonel fell with a ball through his shoulder. They did splendid service, giving us another instance of the immense advantages of drill and discipline. On all sides of the city these men have behaved nobly, squads of four or five defending places given up by other troops, and nearly always bringing in prisoners, or arms or horses as tokens of their valor. But I am sorry to say that these brave and efficient men have a hard time of it under the Republic, and if they serve so well it must be through that rare sentiment—true patriotism. Because they served the Empire, all kinds of stories are circulated about them; they are distrusted and often abused by the crowd; cabmen, the natural born enemies of the former Sergeants de Ville, make mouths at them as they pass, and up to this time nearly as many have been killed and wounded by their own comrades as by the enemy. Every day brings us several reports of lamentable mistakes made by the outposts in firing upon their own troops, and particularly upon the mounted *gendarmerie*. The extreme state of excitement into which a small skirmish throws the National Guard and some of the Mobiles makes it extremely dangerous for these brave men, who stand firm against the enemy until actually driven in by numbers. Two of them were killed last night beyond Fort Aubervilliers.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

After these engagements the city was thrown into a great state of excitement by the *fuyards* from the army, who dispersed through the streets, relating their false romances. Large groups of citizens surrounded these men, and listened with eager interest to their tales, while, in certain quarters already designated, real panics were caused. As the fugitives grew more numerous, the public began to understand the true state of the case, and a feeling of indignation arose. Some men were caught throwing their cartridges into the Seine. The stories told by these men were numerous and far from ingenious. Some claimed to be the sole survivors of their regiments. Others had used all their cartridges, but a far greater number put themselves upon a high Republican sentiment, and said that their officers were traitors, sold to the King of Prussia, and whole regiments were about to be given up when the treason was found out. This cry drew immediate sympathy, and for a time the crowd cried, "Death to all Bonapartists," and was loud in accusing of treason every man who had ever served the Empire. Later in the evening Gen. DUCROT's force entered the city, and the truth was known. Orders were given to arrest the fugitives, and the National Guard went about the task. Gen. TROCHU issued an order, threatening the punishment of death to any soldier who throws down his arms in the face of the enemy. The same night countercharges were made, and the report spread that the old Zouaves, who had fought under the Empire, had really sold themselves to the enemy. An employe of the present Government gravely told me that Count DE KERATRY had positive information of this fact, and said he had it from the Prefect's own lips. One of the charges was that they had been caught signaling to the enemy from the fortifications, which, considering the distance of the enemy, is not a very probable story.

RESULTS.

The results of the day show that Gen. TROCHU was right in his estimate of his men, for they would not stand against the enemy in the field. The disgrace of the Zouaves has had a good effect, however, and next time men will be more careful how they leave the field before the enemy come in sight. The position captured by the Prussians at Chatillon is, in my opinion, a very important one, and one which they will use to great advantage as soon as heavy guns can be mounted upon the redoubt. W. E.

WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Election Law in New-York—Secretary Cox's Resignation—Hopes of Gen. Schenck's Election—A Judicial Opinion on Offering Rewards for Criminals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The friends of order and honest voting in New-York City may rest assured that the authorities here entertain a lively appreciation of the situation there, and are fully determined to be ready for any emergency which may arise in the attempts to enforce the laws of Congress. The threats of resistance to these laws have fortunately come in time to serve as a warning and to warrant ample preparation to meet such resistance. The civil power of the United States officers will be strengthened, if need be, to any required extent, and the determination to enforce the law, on the part of the officers of the law, will not be defeated through the failure of the authorities here to cooperate in that laudable work.

SECRETARY COX'S RESIGNATION.

Much regret is expressed in various quarters at the determination of Secretary COX to retire from the Interior Department. He was an ardent and sincere friend of civil service reform, and had quietly but effectively inaugurated a work of purification in the various bureaus of his department, particularly the Indian and Pension offices which had been greatly needed. There was no Department, not even excepting the Treasury, where official morality had reached a lower ebb, but since Gen. COX has been in charge he has effected many radical changes for the better, not the least of which has been the breaking up of numerous Rings which had at one time complete control of nearly all business with the Interior Department. Hundreds of sharpers, agents and other floating rascals have thus been discomfited, and the Government has been the gainer. The politicians may gain, but the country will be apt to lose by the change.

POSSIBLE RE-ELECTION OF GEN. SCHENCK.

A dispatch received here from the Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee announces that there are hopes still of Gen. SCHENCK's election. The official count, partially complete, had reduced CAMPBELL's majority to fifty-three, and might wipe it out entirely. In the belief of Gen. SCHENCK's defeat, some of the papers are prematurely speculating upon his successor as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and proposing Mr. KELLY for that position. Nothing is more unlikely. That position is never determined by seniority or service upon the Committee, but by a member's relations to the House, its prevailing sentiment and his ability, through control of that sentiment, to carry his measures. This would not give the Chairmanship to any of the old members of the Committee if Gen. SCHENCK does not come back.

JUDGE CARTER ON REWARDS TO POLICE OFFICERS.

Chief-Justice CARTER, of the District Supreme Court, on Saturday, in denying a motion for a rehearing in the case of the suit against the Corporation, for the assassination rewards, gave utterance to some opinions which will be appreciated in other quarters. He said: "If the question were to be considered as an original question on the Bench, it was doubtful if the Court would vote in favor of offering any rewards. It was very equivocal whether these rewards were doing the Police system of this country any good. It was questionable whether they were not a positive evil, corrupting the officers whose duty it was to bring parties to justice, and who wait for rewards before they enter on their official duty. It was the duty of every citizen to bring an offender to justice, and that duty was not sanctified by offering rewards for it. The duty that every citizen ought to feel inherent in himself to disclose crime, is too often transferred to a speculative class of irresponsible men, who are ultimately involved in the commission of crime themselves to a large extent."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Princess Louisa's Marriage Settlement—Railway Accident in England—Emancipation Meeting in Spain—The Portuguese Cortes.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Parliament will probably be asked to settle £30,000 on the Princess LOUISA, with an annuity of £6,000....Six dead bodies have been taken from the scene of the accident at the launch in Newcastle-on-Tyne....An accident occurred on the Midland Railroad today, by which many passengers were severely injured.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—A meeting in favor of the total and immediate abolition of slavery has been called.

LISBON, Oct. 15.—The opening of the Cortes took place today. The King, in his speech, announced the renewal of diplomatic relations with Italy, and promised that neutrality should be maintained in the present war.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

American Missionaries Fleeing from China—No Attempt to Bring the Tien-Tsin Assassins to Justice—Death of a British Secretary of Legation—Violent Storm at Yeddo.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 23, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The American missionaries at Tung Chaw, near Chee Foo, deserted their houses, in consequence of warnings of an attack conveyed to Chee Foo by British war vessels....The Pekin authorities appear to make no sincere efforts to bring the Tien-tsin murderers to justice....Mr. CONNOLLY, Second Secretary of the British Legation, died at Shanghai.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Late advices from China show that preparations for war continued. The Chinese professed to believe that the French representatives exceeded their instructions in making peremptory demands which must lead to war.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Troops at Havana—A Skirmish in Cuba—Revolt of Blacks in Martinique.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—A steamer has arrived here from Spain with 3,000 troops on board. Gen. VALMASEDA reports an action at Mote Nuevo, in which 100 insurgents were killed. The Spanish loss is not stated.

The blacks in Martinique revolted on the 24th ult., and burned fifty plantations and killed some whites. The revolt was suppressed. It was caused by the revolution in France.

Courts-Martial in Cuba—A Hurricane Apprehended.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—PIMENTAL, on his way from San Salvador, has been captured and taken to Cienfuegos, to be court-martialed. The crew of the schooner captured at Cayo Crus have been court-martialed, and three of them shot, and two imprisoned for life.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Bad weather is threatening. The barometer is low and has been sinking since morning. The approach of a hurricane is apprehended. The vessels in port have all their anchors down and are making snug.

FULTON VS. TILTON.

The Reverend Gentleman Denies the Lager-Beer Charge—He Has an Interview With his Accuser—No Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—At the close of a sermon preached at the Tremont Temple, this evening, Rev. J. D. FULTON stated that he had been libeled by Mr. THEODORE TILTON in the following statement:

After preaching a Sunday night sermon in Dr. ARMITAGE's church in New-York he sauntered down the Bowery, in company with a friend, entered a lager-beer saloon, and during an hour's stay drank—the two together—nine or ten glasses of beer, of which Rev. Mr. FULTON drank the larger part.

He then went on to say: This statement followed a letter, to which my name is appended, and which Mr. TILTON admits he believed to have been a forgery. At once I denied the statement, and there I proposed to leave it, believing that my past life and my present conduct are a sufficient answer to the charge; but my friends thought differently. So soon as they learned that I never preached for Dr. ARMITAGE on a Sabbath evening but once in my life, and that on the evening of my return from Europe, when two of my brethren welcomed me at the steamer, and went with me to the hotel, and from there to the church, back to the hotel, in company with one of the most influential ministers of our denomination, they said, "Your accuser shall prove his charge or stand before the world as a false witness." On Tuesday morning the determination was made public. Then, from leading citizens came proffers of help, while from members of sister denominations, as well as from sister churches here, and in distant places from leading ministers in States from Maine to Iowa, letters poured in, saying, "You owe it to Christ and His cause to disprove the charge." The proposition to institute a libel suit was my brethren's, and not mine. I could only stand by and let events take their course. On Thursday evening, it having been circulated that Mr. TILTON was screening himself behind a so-called and wealthy merchant, a mutual friend came and said that Mr. TILTON believes this. Have you any idea who the man is? "None." Then, I asked, what would be the effect if I went to Mr. TILTON with friends and demand to see my accuser?

"Capital," he said. "It will give Mr. TILTON an opportunity to correct his statement."

At 8 o'clock Saturday morning Rev. E. L. TAYLOR, Rev J. L. CUYLER and Rev. JAMES B. SIMMONS called with me on Mr. TILTON and asked to see the so-called well-known and wealthy merchant. He sent for him. Not making his appearance, Mr. TILTON and myself went to the *Independent* office, where I was introduced to him; he refused to meet me with my friends. I had known him in the University of Michigan and had seen him once since as a showman in the Crystal Palace, New-York, where he exhibited a section of the California tree; I said to him:

"Had I not the reputation of being a temperance man in the University?"

"Yes," he said.

"Did I not befriend a man addicted to the habit of strong drink, and at the request of his friends make him my room-mate, to endeavor, by way of influence, to reform him?"

"Yes," he said.

"When do you claim I went with you to a lager-beer saloon after preaching for Dr. ARMITAGE, on a Sunday night?"

"In the Summer of 1855," he said.

"That carries me back fifteen years, when I lived in St. Louis, and before my marriage. Do you say that I went with you or that you went with me to Dr. ARMITAGE's church, while I preached on a Sunday night, after which I sauntered down the Bowery and helped you to drink nine or ten glasses of lager-beer?"

He replied, "I did not say nine or ten, but social glasses; the statement in the *Tribune* is incorrect in many important particulars."

"No matter," I said, "but do you claim that I went into a lager-beer saloon with you after preaching on a Sunday night, and drank even one glass?"

He replied, "I do."

"Will you permit me to send for Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, who will assure you that I never preached in his church, on Norfolk-street, on a Sabbath evening in my life?"

"No," he said, "I told it as a joke, never dreaming that it would be used to produce such a sensation."

"Then," I said, "I most emphatically deny it, and charge you with knowingly bearing false witness against an old college friend." Then turning to Mr. TILTON I said, "There will be no libel suit. I will not advise my church and society to turn from their great work one moment to prove you a scoundrel, or pay fifty cents to have you bulletined as a liar from New-York to San Francisco. Afterward Mr. TILTON accompanied me to the rooms of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, where we met Drs. TAYLOR and SIMMONS, and, in an hour's conversation, vainly endeavored to obtain from Mr. TILTON a retraction. I then said, "I shall go home and make a plain statement to my congregation, leaving the whole subject in their hands, praying God that the right may prevail, whatever may be the consequences."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 15, via STAUNTON, Oct. 16.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. ROBERT EDMUND LEE took place here today.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Dayton say Gen. SCHENCK's friends have determined to contest CAMPBELL's election from the Third Ohio District.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MODERN PRACTICAL ANGLER. A Complete Guide to Fly Fishing, Bottom Fishing and Trolling. By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL, Inspector of Fisheries. London: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.

In reviewing this work we propose to consider it from an American stand-point, and examine how far its suggestions and observations are applicable to American waters and American fish. Although the main essentials of fishing are the same the world over, there are differences of detail and modifications of practice in different countries, according to difference of water, natural scenery and character of food. As the tumbling burns of Scotland require dissimilar modes of management from the still waters of England, so the streams of America, flowing through unbroken forests or but partially opened country, and frequented by peculiar insect life, must be fished on still another plan. The prime requisites, however, are the same everywhere, especially for the higher branches of the fisherman's art, the use of the trout fly rod and the salmon tackle; but in our country spinning, cross fishing and Nottingham lines are unknown, while the only artificial lures in practical use are the fly and the spoon.

The first chapter of our book treats of hooks, and the author enters into theoretical and abstruse speculations on the subject of bend and shape, penetration, holding power, strength, &c., and deduces certain principles which have nothing to recommend them, unless it is their novelty, and, perhaps, not even that. There are four distinguishing forms of book—the Sneck and Kirby bends, both of which are twisted to one side as well as being peculiar in general shape, and the Limerick and Sproat. These are really adapted, in a great measure, to different work, although many fishermen pin a blind faith on one kind for all purposes. The Sneck bend is a fine light hook for small flies which can be dressed on it neatly; the Kirby is adapted to larger flies; the Sproat is admirable for some sorts of bait-fishing, but, by the hogged shape of the shank, makes an ugly fly. While the Limerick—the O'Shaughnessy Limerick by preference—is the only hook for salmon flies. Consequently, when Mr. PENNELL attempts to combine these qualities, he attempts what is manifestly impossible, and so far from succeeding, he only manages to unite their defects. The only real difficulty which has never yet been overcome is in so shaping the hook that it will not miss in striking. The experience of all trout fishermen is that not many fish are lost after they are hooked, and none, practically speaking, escape by the breaking of the hook, but that nearly one-half fail to fasten when they are struck. This is the essential point, and yet of this the *Modern Practical Angler* does not even so much as speak—possibly because the trouble is beyond a remedy.

The third chapter is devoted to lines, and on this subject the advice is sound; lines of hair are condemned, those of mixed hair and silk, the vilest abomination ever conceived by an angling monomaniac, are treated as they deserve; and while it is admitted that no perfect fly-line has yet been invented, the prepared silk ones are selected as the best for trout, and for salmon as everything that can be desired. In treating of the gut leaders which are discussed in the same connection, Mr. PENNELL falls into the error of most writers, he appears to consider that it is an advantage to stain these in order to take away their glitter. So far as bottom fishing is concerned he is right, but in fly fishing he forgets that the fish see the line from below as it passes over them along the surface of the water, and between them and the light. Any substance under such circumstances, shows dark, and the more it is stained the more observable it will be; to the fisherman looking down on it, it may not be visible, but the fish will see it all the plainer for every intensity of shade that is added to it. It should be kept as transparent as possible, for never will it be brighter than the sky above it, and were it as transparent as glass it would not be too much so. In determining these and similar matters, nearly all fishermen seem to forget the different positions that they and their prey occupy; to form a just conclusion on such subjects, they should place themselves by the side of an aquarium and gaze upward toward the surface of the water precisely as the fish must necessarily do. One lesson of this character is worth a thousand theoretical speculations.

The fourth chapter is devoted to rod-making, on which we have one old heresy and no new instruction. The best rods in the world are now made in America, and to us is due the discovery of the cedar and spliced-bamboo trout fly-rods, which are so near perfection that it is hardly necessary to search further. Our English cousins are still stumbling about amid the darkness of ash, hickory, greenheart and willow for fly-rods, and in the matter of bait-rods, they have never yet learned to cast a heavy bait or a float and sinker, and have not made the first step toward manufacturing rod, reel or line for such purpose. All that we get from this chapter, is the recommendation of a "general rod," a contrivance condemned so long and so unanimously, that no good fly fisherman would dream of using it for neat work, although, of course, he could make out with it if none other could be obtained. Our author has a weakness for what he considers original ideas and for strange tackle, and in the next chapter he gives his readers a great deal more about disgorgers, baiting-needles, fishing-knives, &c., than either they or the fish will care to trouble themselves about.

In the second part of the book we have what is undoubtedly a new theory, though by no means a new practice. Fishermen have long differed on the subject of the artificial flies, as to whether they should be constructed to imitate the natural insect, or whether they should be made of any pattern and color. The experience of most of the angling fraternity will go to show that neither of these rules is of invariable application. Sometimes fish will take a copy of the natural fly, and nothing else; then, again, they insist upon being offered the likeness of nothing in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. There is absolutely no fixed rule, and the result has been that while insects are imitated with an astonishing similitude, other flies are created according to the fancy of the maker. Nevertheless, trout are often excessively dainty, and will detect and repudiate the least shortcoming in the lure presented to their acceptance. Every fisherman has found this the case when he has changed a worn-out frayed and faded fly that was killing handsomely, for a new specimen of exactly the same kind, the colors only being natural and more brilliant, and discovered to his sorrow that the new fly was worthless until it also had become worn and discolored.

Mr. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL proposes to make but three kinds of flies, and these of the fewest possible materials. They are to be of only three colors—green, brown and yellow—the body being the silk with which the gut is fastened to the hook, and a single hackle serving for wings, legs and whisks, the only modification permissible being in the matter of size, larger specimens being used in rougher and broader waters, and the smallest reserved for extremely clear ponds and streams. Curiously enough, the ibis fly seems to have been omitted altogether, scarlet being treated with contempt, although as a general fly, from Canada, whether on the coast for sea trout or in the interior for the undisputed *salmo fontinalis*, throughout Maine, in the big rivers and lakes, where the huge ten-pounders dwell in magnificent retirement, to the pretty streams and artificial ponds of Long Island, it has no superior in killing properties. Red, however, we suppose, does not harmonize with theory and does not meet with the favor accorded it in the popular speech; "any color so long as it is red." Blue is discarded with equal contempt, although there are days, provided the "blue blow" is on the water or expected, when no other fly is worth using. Theory, however, is a terrible master and an author who has once committed himself to one will sacrifice his sport before he surrenders his hobby.

In close propinquity with this heretical doctrine we find another remarkable misstatement of fact arising from want of independent and careful study and investigation. It is stated that the motion of the artificial fly is unnatural and does not correspond with that of the living insect. Here is a conspicuous blunder. The darting motion of a well-managed artificial fly under the water is not like some motions of an insect on the surface, to be sure, but it accords totally wonderfully with the actions of flies in the water. Many persons are not aware that certain species of water flies swim as well under water as they do on the surface, and in these circumstances dart about precisely like a skillfully played fly; but all educated fishermen are aware that the *phryganidae* and *ephemeridae* are born in the water, and rise to the surface when changing from the pupa to the *imago*, or *pseudo imago*, as the case may be. While either swimming or making their change from bug to moth, their motions closely resemble those of the fisherman's substitute, and the latter, unless used as a dry fly—a style of fishing which has never been introduced among us, is not a copy of a dead, but of a living insect. Moreover, all the three flies recommended are hackles, which are considered principally as imitations of caterpillars, and although hackles and palmers constitute the main reliance of the fisherman, especially in England, there are waters, notably those of Long Island, where they are nearly useless, and where the winged flies are, for some reason, alone trustworthy. Taken altogether, the advice of the modern practical angler on flies is so far from being practical that it is worse than useless.

Mr. PENNELL advises that streams should be fished down and not up. This is good law, and doubly applicable to our wild brooks and powerful rivers, whose current it would be difficult to stem, and which have no open banks for the angler to walk along in comfort. He further advises deep wading, which, also, is correct, although he does not give the reason; but when he says that two flies only should be used, he falls into error. No thoroughly skillful fly-caster, who can handle three flies handsomely, will fish with less; and it is certainly clear that for some reason a number of kinds, like a dinner of several courses, is more attractive than one single dish. In salmon fishing, he says, correctly, that one fly is sufficient, and all that is admissible; but for trout, the only excuse for his position is conveyed in an intimation that the trouble lies at the butt-end of the rod, for when only two flies are used in trout fishing, the fault surely rests with the angler.

In recommending quick striking for trout, our author is right again; but in recommending slow and hard striking for salmon, he is guilty of a blunder that approaches a crime. If an angler, armed with a powerful salmon rod, undertakes to strike the king of fish, in the plenitude of his power, and the resistance of his motion and weight, with anything approaching force, he will as surely break his tackle, as he is fishing with gut casting-lines, and not with cart ropes. The real danger of a smash in salmon fishing is at the instant of striking, and the strength, weight and activity of the fish are so great that no line is strong enough to turn him. Trout are often pulled about, jerked out of water, and even tossed behind the angler in the excitement of wild striking, and the gut will stand the strain; but with salmon the least violence is fatal. So decidedly is this the case that all novices, all but the coolest hands, in fact, will find it vastly to their interest never to keep their fingers on the line when striking, but to leave the pressure solely to the power of the click of the reel. Still we wish to make this modification of our strictures as to quick striking, and this observation applies equally to trout and salmon, that, occasionally, if the fish are moving deliberately, it is desirable to give them time to turn before the barb is driven home, as otherwise the hook may be pulled out of their mouths, but this is an exception to the general rule.

Although we have found fault with much that Mr. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL has written, and could point out other errors, we must not be considered as condemning the *Modern Practical Angler* as a whole. The book is neat and pleasant in style, and has one wonderful recommendation—it does not repeat the statements, arguments and assertions of the past; it does not go to the store-house of antiquity to hunt out old worthless lumber and try to pass this upon the public as the latest fashion. It is fresh, pointed, compendious, expressing the views propounded in the simplest possible way, giving the newest style of doing things and speaking of the latest inventions and appliances where the older ones are not preferable. On bait-fishing many of its suggestions are peculiar and, we should think, excellent, and its directions are invariably clear and comprehensible. Altogether, it is a valuable book, containing many admirable hints, and no fisherman can consider his education complete without studying it; but against its errors we wish to warn our readers, so we have selected those for animadversion rather than its better features.

We should judge from its remarks on grayling that these superior game fish must have been introduced into England, as they exist there in only a few streams, and the fact has suggested the propriety of importing them also into the United States. In habits these fish differ entirely from trout, while in mode of capture they are so far identical that they can hardly be taken in any way except with the fly. They spawn in Spring—not in Fall, like the trout. They are in their best condition from August till Midwinter, when the trout family are out of season. They are fond of gentle currents, and could doubtless be acclimated to brooks which are now bare of fish. They would undoubtedly be peculiarly adapted to living in the Long Island trout brooks, and might even be greatly improved by a change of climate and *habitat*. Our neighboring waters are being rapidly denuded of game fresh-water fish. Trout are for some unknown reason disappearing from all the streams and ponds of Long Island and other regions where the land is highly cultivated. We bid fair to have a total dearth of game fish unless some attempt is made to introduce a new breed which may escape the unhealthy influences that are destroying the indigenous races. This is a matter that might well be considered by our Commissioners of Fisheries, and if any one desires to learn how capital a sporting fish the grayling is, he cannot do better than read Mr. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL'S *Modern Practical Angler*.

MUSHROOM CULTURE: ITS EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT. By W. ROBINSON. London: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.

Mushrooms are in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain as peculiar as the "heathen Chinee." The verdict of most professionals and all amateurs who have tried their cultivation is that they will not grow at all. They may sprout up unexpectedly in some neglected pasture, but when it comes to preparing a bed especially for them, of composting a heap of manure, collecting loam and sowing spawn, they utterly despise the encouragements offered them, and refuse to show their faces above ground. All previous works on this delicious fungus—"this pearl of the fields," as SOYER calls it—recognize these difficulties, and give most careful and explicit directions for persuading the coy young things to face the terrors and trials of this world. It is therefore with a sensation of surprised delight that, on opening Mr. ROBINSON'S *Mushroom Culture*, we discover that nothing is more easy to raise, and that all previous instruction has failed only because it was too abstruse.

Heretofore the aspirant after mushroom glories has been told to select carefully the purest droppings of high-fed horses, to pile these under cover, to turn and to tend the heap as carefully as one would a first-born baby, and to be as particular to see that it does not get wet. When it had been worked over sufficiently—the determination of this being the most unsettled portion of the problem—it was to be made into a bed two feet thick, and to be pressed down with mallets and rammers until it was hard and solid. Loam, carefully selected, and composed of the proper ingredients—although what these were was left to the imagination—was to be spread over this, or mixed with it, or both, and then the seed, in the shape of earthen bricks, was to be sowed. Here were surely directions sufficiently complicated, and difficulties sufficiently appalling; but they were not all. These beds were to be placed in a warm shed or a light cellar; and when the cultivator reached this point, he usually gave up in despair, and set himself to growing pumpkins. These learned writers did not appear to know that [illegible] ever light [illegible] in the ground, and the [illegible] of all light, some people suppose it to be [illegible] the underground portion of the house [illegible] sufficiently illuminated; but until those little changes are effected it was clear that the garret ought to be selected if light was wanted.

On this point our new writer exhibits his superiority. He recommends a cellar like his predecessors, but he recommends it for the reason that it is dark, not because it is light—a considerable relief to his readers at once, and an explanation that removes one perplexity effectually. Next he tells us that mushrooms will grow anywhere, either in sheds, houses, covered ways, cellars, barrels, or in the open garden, but that they do better in the dark, under cover, and in an equable temperature. Thus the reader, for the first time in his mushroom experience, gets an idea of the principles that apply to the case, and is enabled to understand the why and the wherefore of the instruction he has received. Finally he announces that such extraordinary pains in selection of material and management of the beds are entirely unnecessary, and that the precious edibles may be grown with little or no trouble.

Private experiences in this line of culture have not been favorable. A gentleman, after working on his heap of material, devoting days to its selection and weeks to its management, after purchasing a cake of spawn, the appearance of which tests his powers of credulity to the utmost—for the cake looks far more like dried mud than the seeds of vegetable growth—after making beds by rule and level and sending miles for peculiar kinds of loam, after flattening down and planting and covering, finds at the end of the appointed time no signs whatever of fungus growth, and he waits in vain till his bed rots and he has obtained a fine lot of potting compost, but not a button in the way of mushrooms. Another more or less lucky, according to his own view of the case, will raise a plentiful crop of toad-stools, which, although something, are neither as wholesome nor as handsome as the pink-lipped beauties he was striving to win. A third produces an unlimited number of small worms, which turn his "heap" into a moving, living mass—not beautiful nor tasteful, except in the eyes of his chickens, who will revel in it, if he gives them a chance. As for raising mushrooms, the private cultivator is yet to be found who has succeeded in the attempt, and it is heartily to be hoped that this book will lead to his production.

We shall not tell how our author proposes to reach this wonderful and desirable result. Were we to do so no one would buy his book, and that would be an unfortunate consequence. We shall not discuss spawn, and manure, and droppings—a respectable paper like us fairly blushes at the words—we shall not follow these, in their various stages of preparation and conditions of development. We only say to our readers, buy the book, follow its directions, and try to increase the number of mushrooms in the world, for at present there are not half enough. Delicious as this edible is, it is so scarce that its exquisite flavor rarely reaches the lips of our people, and the man who can increase the supply is a public benefactor. Talk of truffles, apotheosize that pet of the pigs, boast of your *dinde truffée*. Ah the tough tasteless things, worthless in themselves and only valuable for the flavor they transmit to other food; but give us mushrooms, stewed, fried, roasted or in the shell, little buttons with *filet de bœuf* or fricasseed chicken, or the full-blown fellows all by themselves, meat and vegetables, fish, flesh and fowl all in one. If "Mushroom Culture" will enable a man to grow these delicious luxuries in reality, if it assists every countryman to become a *gourmet* and fills our markets with the lovliest of fungi, a statue of gold ought to be raised in honor of Mr. ROBINSON for writing the book, and the gold in another form contributed to Messrs. SCRIBNER & WELFORD for introducing it into this country.

The work is certainly encouraging in what it recounts and promises. It describes the curious caves near Paris and in some other parts of France where in permanent darkness mushrooms are raised by the million and whence comes the principal supply for the entire world. It gives many instances of remarkable success under varying conditions and leaves the reader in a hopeful state as to his own prospects, should he attempt the operation. It points out that the mushroom proper, the *Agaricus Compestris*, is by no means the only kind of edible mushroom, nor even the best, and incidentally it pays a high compliment to our country, which excels in its mushrooms as much as it does in everything else. Europe has about twenty edible fungi, England some thirty or thereabout, while in America there are certainly over 100, and probably 150. Hurrah for these United States; we beat the world on mushrooms, anyway. Let's cultivate.

AN INDEX TO HARPER'S NEW MAGAZINE. Vols. I. to XL., from June, 1850, to May, 1870. Pp. 443.

This is a most valuable addition to the universally-popular Magazine of the Messrs. HARPER. It is alphabetical, analytical and topical, and every paper which has appeared will be found under its proper title. There are many points of view from which this volume will be considered of real importance. Those who are fortunate enough to possess a set of the Magazine know with what ability and culture they are filled, and what delightful companionship may be found in them. We can by means of this index recall essays and stories and descriptive articles which have left the most pleasurable and useful impression. We must say a word in simple justice as to the care, skill and discriminating intelligence with which the work has been done. Indexing is always a difficult, and generally a little appreciated, kind of labor. In the present case, as we can say after careful examination, it has been thoroughly and conscientiously done.

—*An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, by FRANCIS A. MARCH. HARPER & BROTHERS. Professor MARCH, whose reputation as a scholar is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of his work, combines with this Reader a chapter of philological notes, a brief grammar and a vocabulary, the whole proving a complete introduction to the Anglo-Saxon language. The book is chiefly designed for a college and academical text-book. We need not more than refer to the great and increasing importance attached to philological studies and researches, opening as they have many new sources of historic and scientific knowledge. The present work will prove a very welcome addition to the means of study already at the disposal of scholars.

—*A School History of the United States*, by DAVID B. SCOTT, is another of the many educational works issued by the Messrs. HARPER. The author presents a compact and yet comprehensive narrative of the country's discovery and subsequent history down to the Administration of Gen. GRANT. There is, further, an absence of that bias and prejudice by which many books of the sort are unfortunately disfigured. The addition of many clear and well-printed maps and engravings is calculated to interest and assist the young student in no slight degree.

—*Michael Rudolph*. By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. This story is founded upon a legend of Marshal NEY and MICHAEL RUDOLPH, a hero of our own revolution. The book is in many respects well written. Whether the reader will be content to accept it as an historical novel is another affair. There is a fair amount of romance and distinct characterization, and some scenes of the first French revolution are graphic and effective.

—*Estelle Russell*, by the author of the *Private Life of Galileo*, and *The Heir Expectant*, by the author of *Raymond's Heroine*, &c., are two additions by popular writers to Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' Library of Select Novels. They are both good stories.

—*Breaking Rules; A Tale of School-boy Life*. Boston: HENRY A. YOUNG & Co. We fancy that this story of good boys and bad ones [illegible] the latitude of [illegible] first production [illegible] will [illegible] Patti [illegible] second half of the [illegible] be [illegible] the merit of [illegible] likely to interest young readers [illegible] though the [illegible] be of a rather wild description.

—*Littell's Living Age*. No. [illegible] Fourth series. Boston. LITTELL & GAY. The literary world is sufficiently well acquainted with the high character of the *Living Age*. The volume just published contains the issues of July, August and September of this year, and is inferior to none of its predecessors in sterling interest and value.

—*Mental Arithmetic*, by JOHN H. FRENCH, LL.D., (HARPER & BROTHERS,) is the second book of its series. It possesses the merit of simplicity, and leads the pupil on, by sure and easy gradations, to the solution of problems in arithmetic, from the easiest to the more complex order. For school or private teaching it is a very useful little volume.

—*The Life of Christina Nilsson, translated from the French of Guy de Charnacé*, is printed by Messrs. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, of this City, and is accompanied by a tolerably good photograph of this "Queen of Song."

Musical.

NAPOLEON'S DREAM.

A pretty song, the words and music of which are both by Mme. DE LESCLUSE, has just been published under the title of "Napoleon's Dream." Whatever is realised from its sale will be devoted to the Fund for the benefit of the French wounded. In itself, the composition has the merit of simplicity, the harmonies are well arranged, and the words are not without pathos and imagination. But the object for which it is offered should cause "Napoleon's Dream" to meet with a large sale. It can be had of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, and HORACE WATERS.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mayor Hall's Charges Against Gov. Woodford.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mayor HALL, in his speech of Thursday night, commenting upon the United States census, cites the *willingness* of Marshal SHARPE to submit the correctness of his work to the judgment of two distinguished citizens, as conclusive proof that the Marshal was aware of the falseness of the returns made by his deputies. This is rather remarkable reasoning, that a man's readiness to submit his cause to arbitration is a confession of its unsoundness. But the logic, such as it is, is just on a par with that in the other speech of the evening. However, the statement of the "shameless corruptionists" is of interest, when we remember that after charging Gov. WOODFORD with corruption, he offered to submit the question to arbitration. Although the charge has been since disproved, the Mayor has not had the decency to make an apology until Thursday night, when in this circuitous way, well worthy of his political career, he at last acknowledges that in proposing to arbitrate upon the charges which he had made, he only meant to confess their falseness, and that he knew of their falseness when he made them.

Yours, READER.

The Ring and the Tax-payers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I add to what I wrote you some days' since, that for the two years last the increase in the value of real estate has been hundreds of millions of dollars, and only two cents reduction the last year on every hundred dollars.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, my tax has been three per cent. on the hundred; the last six months they have added to the assessed property the suburbs of the city, as we have in this City, and they have reduced the tax to 1½ per cent. What is the reason the tax has not been reduced in this City? Is it not that the Ring wanted the amount? I do hope you will continue to call the attention of the tax-payers to the unjust assessments. The next election will reward your efforts in turning out the rascals.

The Public and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just finished reading your well-timed appeal to the merchants and bankers of New-York in your issue of today, in which you ask them to cast their votes on election day. I have often wondered how men having so much at stake can have become so totally indifferent as to whether honest men or rascals are to handle the reins of City Government. But there is another class to whom a like appeal would be fully as appropriate. I mean our great army of clerks—our young men who are to become our future merchants and bankers; and I am sorry to say that there is as great and perhaps a greater indifference shown by clerks as by employers in regard to municipal elections. If we are to elect our ticket, or a part of it, we must use our whole strength, for we will have to contend against the base trickery of the Ring party, repeaters and bullies, and all the rest of the tools so pliant in the hands of the Ring. Let us come out, one and all, and make a desperate effort to beat the thieves. CLERK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

The Ring Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised that the "Old-fashioned Lawyer," who writes in the TIMES of the 11th, does not understand the "appeal" dodge. The law is, that no Judge shall sit on appeal to the General Term from his own decision at Special Term or Chambers. Now honest HOFFMAN has contrived that appeals shall be "all right" in the First Judicial District. Three Ring Judges are appointed to hold General Term, instead of three County Judges, as the statute intended. To keep the patronage, and perhaps other matters, in the control of the Ring, one Ring Judge holds Chambers, and another holds Special Term. The third keeps his seat at General Term. Now, if there is an appeal from Chambers, the Special Term Judge and third Judge make a majority of the General Term. If there is an appeal from Special Term, the Judge at Chambers and the third Judge make a majority of General Term. The majority decides. So the Ring still moves in a circle. The General Term will ostentatiously reverse some decisions of no Ring value, made, perhaps, to be reversed, but every judgment worth affirming will be affirmed.

A RETIRED LAWYER.

Tammany Republicans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do well in showing up those Arnolds of the Republican Party—those traitors who are in the pay of Tammany Hall while they call themselves Republicans! They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Let those who mean to support Republican principles in truth and reality eschew these hypocrites, whoever they may be; they should be stripped of all their false covering and be shown up to an indignant community in all their naked deformity, so that none shall be drawn in and deceived. It was the "wedge of gold and the Babylonish garment" which brought trouble in Israel, and the fate of Achan should be theirs, and stoned out of the camp.

A NEW-YORK VOTER OF THIRTY YEARS.

Gov. Hoffman and the Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article yesterday, "How Gov. HOFFMAN Cheated the New-York Bar," is in the right direction. This act of HOFFMAN, giving these rascally Ring Judges complete control of matters in New-York, enabling them to confirm the outrages of the Erie gang, &c., &c., is, in the opinion of thousands of Democrats, worse than signing the Erie bill. You have now got on the right track. I hope you will follow it up. A book could be written on its effect upon society. Lawyer as he is, he was perfectly aware of the intent of the law. No decent man should countenance him after this violation of public confidence. Your articles are having a good effect. Hosts of Democrats will quickly give a vote against men whose love of office influence them to do things they would ordinarily think dishonest and degrading. DEMOCRAT.

OCT. 15.

Another Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tammany Hall has another fat job in Clinton-place under the name, "Free Labor Bureau." It is understood that the rent of the house is $16,000 per annum, and other expenses and officers' salary swell the City expenditures to at least $60,000 per annum. The report of last week states that 120 males and 805 females were furnished with employment. I had some misgivings before that report when I read of weekly statements from that Free Labor Bureau that so many hundred, bordering on a 1,000 weekly, got employment through that machinery. I watched last week the institute and found that in the female department, during [illegible] only twenty-three females [illegible] to have been engaged [illegible] the [illegible] watched the [illegible] the same period [illegible] Will you not sift that business through [illegible] columns? Respectfully,

INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1870.

A Democrat's Testimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a common remark among honest Democrats, and I assure you there are many such, that the Ring of this City can be deposed by no efforts which the Republican Party can make, because the City is Democratic, and nothing can alter that. Let me say then two things—first, as a Democrat, I thank you for your courageous and persistent course, and second, let me beg all of my political faith who are disgusted and alarmed by the corruptions of our City Government, manifest that feeling for just once in a manly way. I do not say to them who they should vote for, but only who they should not vote for. To re-elect Gov. HOFFMAN will be only to perpetuate misrule and disgrace. Is the Democratic Party prepared for that?

A DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

"German Superiority"—Reply of a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your number of the 10th inst. I read a letter—for such I take it—which, I think, requires, and will undoubtedly receive, the attention of all Germans, as well as of all the Americans at large, especially the attention of our regular army. At any rate, it roused my indignation and disgust toward the writer or author of the same. The article I have reference to is on the second page, fourth column, and bears the title of "German Superiority." In answer to the epistle, I would say that, in my own opinion, this Mr. "H. C. J." does not know anything about the German nation at large, and knows nothing at all about the Germans in our regular army. Mr. "H. C. J." could not have been in this country during our late rebellion, or he would have hesitated to use such words, which I consider nothing more nor less than an insult to the entire German nation. I would advise Mr. "H. C. J." to read the records of the battles of Pea Ridge, Bull Run, (second,) Antietam, Gettysburg, &c., &c., before he speaks of the *esprit du corps* of the Germans as soldiers. It is my opinion this Mr. "H. C. J." does not know what *esprit du corps* is. In all probability, he thinks it is something good to eat—like, say, sauerkraut. This Mr. "H. C. J." cannot be an American; but, from his words, I take him to be some poor prejudiced Frenchman who is not man enough to go to France and fight the Germans there in open battle-field, but who likes to have a say about something—and he happened, as it was, on the wrong theme. I am almost certain that you will have plenty of replies to his letter or epistle, especially from our regular army. I take his words for those of an ignorant person; and all sensible readers will take his words for as little as I do, and I assure you that it is very little.

I will close now, for it is no use to throw away time on such a foolish question, which every one who is acquainted with our late war will undoubtedly coincide with your servant,

H. K., a Soldier.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1870.

The Recent Stoning of the School-Mistress in Canton, Mass.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper appears to be the only one that comments on the atrocious acts of the young scamps at Canton, Mass., who stoned their schoolmistress to death. She appears to have been of feeble constitution and only twenty years of age. These four boys were all old enough to know, and did know, that they could throw stones with sufficient force to cause death, and could not be ignorant of the fatal results that might ensue therefrom. They therefore should be severely punished, as an example, to deter others from a practice which is entirely too prevalent, and should not be passed over by merely a transfer to the State Reform School, which is no punishment at all. Do follow the subject up, Messrs. Editors, and you will receive the thanks of every friend of humanity.

The Deaf-Mute Murderer Bodine—A Letter from Isaac L. Peet.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, Oct. 11, you give an account, from a Poughkeepsie correspondent, of the murder of a respectable citizen of Ulster County by LEVI BODINE, an uneducated deaf-mute, and of the proceedings in the case, had before Judge HOGEBOOM, at the late session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Kingston. The question of the moral responsibility of an uneducated person, born deaf and dumb, is one of the subtlest in metaphysics, and in every case in which it comes before the Courts is a source of great perplexity. The extremely limited communication possible through any interpreter, however skilled in pantomime, and the utter ignorance of the deaf-mute of the language of the country, united with the absence of all knowledge of either human or divine law, invest the subject with peculiar difficulties, and it is only by ascertaining whether he has learned by any means that certain consequences will follow a given act that he can know the act is wrong. The natural resentments of an uneducated deaf-mute are, therefore, peculiarly dangerous, and it becomes the duty of everyone knowing of the existence of such a person, to see that he is sent to an institution where he may be taught his relations to God and man, acquire such a knowledge of signs that he can be communicated with freely through an expert, and such a command of the English language as shall render written, and if he possess unusually quick perceptions, or some of hearing, even vocal conversation with him, possible. Every State in the Union makes public provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, either in an institution of its own, or in one established in a neighboring State, and the State of New-York is especially liberal in this respect, providing free admission into this Institution of any deaf-mute over the age of six and under the age of twenty-five, if his parents are unable to incur the expense of his board and tuition. Important as is the knowledge of these facts to the community, I should not have troubled you with this communication, but for the statement of your correspondent that the prisoner charged with the murder of Mr. HASBROUCK would, probably, be sent to this Institution. To relieve the anxiety which such an announcement may have occasioned to the numerous friends of the pupils now under instruction here, it seems to me important to state that no individual accused of crime against person or showing symptoms of insanity can by the regulations of the Institution be received as an inmate. In the case of the prisoner, if the Judge should see fit to confine him in some prison or reformatory in this vicinity, in the House of Refuge, for instance, I would undertake to charge myself with his education and thus make probable his restoration to the virtuous among the community.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Principal.

Base-Ball—Athletic vs. Star.

On Saturday the amateur Athletic and Star Base-ball Clubs, of Brooklyn, met for the first time this season on the Capitoline Ground, and after a closely-contested game, played in a little over an hour—the shortest full game on record—the Stars were declared the victors by the small score of 6 to 2. The Athletics had out the strongest nine they have ever placed in the field, whereas the Stars were minus the services of CUMMINGS, their noted pitcher, MANLY and ROGERS. They had fair substitutes in their places, and managed to win after a tough struggle. The appended score gives the details:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Wiggins, c. f.	0	0	0	0	Rogers, p.	3	0	1	2
Proctor, 3d b.	0	1	0	4	Hicks, c.	1	0	10	0
Noonan, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Dollard, s. s.	0	0	2	1
Booth, 2d b.	0	0	4	5	Clyne, 3d b.	2	1	2	1
Bond, s. s.	0	1	0	3	Johnson, c. f.	0	1	1	0
Bennett, 1st b.	0	0	13	1	Beavens, 2d b.	0	0	3	2
Price, c.	1	1	9	1	Worth, l. f.	0	3	4	0
Richardson, p.	0	0	0	3	Packer, 1st b.	0	0	4	0
Ireland, r. f.	1	1	0	0	Brady, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	27	17	Total	6	5	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Star	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Umpire—Mr. PIKE, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and five minutes.
Runs earned—None on either side.

In a letter from a German soldier in the *Tageblatt*, we read: "When one has seen the dreadful wounds of many of one's comrades one feels doubly thankful to one's Creator for having escaped unscathed; and yet I confess that the second time, at Sedan, I faced the bullets even much more calmly and coolly than the first time. I do not know how it is, but one wholly forgets the danger one is in, and thinks only of the effect of one's own bullets, rejoicing like a child, at the sight of the enemy falling like skittles, and having scarcely a compassionate glance to spare for the comrade falling by one's side. One ceases to be a human being and turns into a brute, a complete brute."

CURRENT NOTES.

A lodge of colored Masons has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa.

Maine is to have another colony of Swedes before the close of the year.

One-third of the vines of the celebrated Cucamongo Vineyard, at Los Angeles, Cal., have been destroyed this season by grass-hoppers.

Five hundred women of Outagamie County, Wis., have worked in the fields as laborers this season.

The expenses incurred for the keep and improvement of the six public parks of St. Louis during the month of September foot up $1,931 99.

A policeman named JOHN ALLEN, who had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from his post, in Albany, was recently found insensible at a house in an out-of-the-way street.

The three copper mines of Michigan—Quincy, Hancock, and National—produced an aggregate of 187 tons of metal during the month of September.

Last week, a handsome marble monument, with a granite base, was erected to the memory of ELIJAH JONES, the victim of the Cold Spring murder.

Several thousand beautiful lake trout, collected in the private pond of Hon. A. C. MATTOON, at Oswego, were recently poisoned by some maliciously-disposed person.

A band of juvenile thieves were recently discovered at Nashua, N. H. They were regularly organized, had $100 in the treasury, a keg of gunpowder, a number of revolvers, and a dark lantern.

An Ex-Justice of the Peace, and a lawyer were recently arrested at Buffalo, charged with the joint larceny of a trunk. After two "examinations" the prosecution fell through, and they were discharged.

Two Italians were recently arrested by Canadian detectives in the Three Rivers District, for coining base five, ten, and twenty cent pieces. They pleaded, in extenuation of the offense, that it was impossible to procure work at their legitimate trade—casting brass images.

A "stranger" writing to the Springfield *Republican*, takes the liberty of predicting that all the storms during the approaching Winter will come from the north or north-east, and that "they will not be attended by high winds or severe cold."

Two families, the occupants of frame houses, narrowly escaped destruction by a land slide a few days since, at Mount St. Vincent, on the southern bank of the Poestenkill. One hundred and fifty feet of earth was carried into the creek.

MICHAEL EDMONDS, Sr., of Moundsville, Va., is now the oldest fireman in the United States. He has attained his one hundred and fourth birthday, and has been a chewer and smoker of tobacco for ninety years. His mother lived to the age of one hundred and three years.

The Freemasons of Troy have organized an insurance company, with three classes of members, of 1,000 each. A fee of $8 has to be paid on entering, and at the death of a member each remaining member of his class pays $1 10 into the treasury, $1 of which goes to the family of the deceased. No other fees or dues are required.

Mr. STOREY, of the Chicago *Times*, has been sued for libel by Mr. CROSBY, and others of the Crosby Opera-house in that city. An idea may be formed of the damages expected from the fact that counsel have—according to the Chicago *Republican*—already received $4,000 as retaining fees.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that the excitement "along shore" in relation to the alleged action of certain parties in hoisting the English flag over the St. Clair Flats Canal Improvement Works, is significant of the desire of the people on both sides of the line for annexation.

The divers, who visted the wreck of the United States war ship *Housatonic*, off Charleston harbor, a short time since, say they found the little torpedo-boat that was commanded by Lieut. DIXON, lying alongside of her, and having on board the skeletons of the eight men who volunteered for the enterprise.

At a meeting of the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Trade, held last week, resolutions were passed favorable to the early construction of a ship-canal, with a capacity equal to the passage of vessels of 1,500 tons burden, to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario. Competent engineers estimate the cost of the proposed work at $5,500,000.

The Irish in California sometimes allow themselves to be easily affected by floating rumors. The Hibernia Bank, at San Francisco, was recently subjected to the trying ordeal of a "run," through some foolish rumor of its incapacity to pay 100 cents to the dollar. This makes the third time that it has suffered from a similar inconvenience.

A fashionable individual who had patronized the Boston hotels rather liberally for some time past without troubling himself about money matters, was discovered to be an accomplished swindler, a few days ago, and taken in charge by the Chief of Police. He was supposed to be a German Count until his trunks were found to contain nothing more valuable than bricks, stones—not precious—and pieces of wrapping-paper.

Miss LAURA SHERMAN, a young lady claiming to be a native of this city, has recently been swindling the "Kanucks" on rather an extensive scale. She claimed to be the representative of some charitable institution that has no existence in name, and succeeded in collecting a large amount in subscriptions. She wound up her career in one town by placing a revolver to the ear of the young man who carted her baggage to the railroad depot.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
919—Rockwell vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	2249—Battersby vs. Central Park N. and E. River R. R. Co.
1622—France vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	2253—Cutler vs. Bingham.
1879—Harper, Jr., vs. Taylor.	2255—Davis vs. Hudson.
2013—Prouty vs. Haggerty.	2257—Cole, Jr., vs. Fourth N. Bk. of St. Louis.
2231—Hume vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.	2259—Stetthamer vs. Alsberg.
9235—Rowe vs. Mallory.	2261—Holmer, adm'r, &c., vs. Torrey.
2237—Osgood, receiver, &c., Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Maguire.	2263—Burrage vs. Grunough.
2239—Bell vs. Storm.	2267—Whitman vs. Bouvinot.
2241—Bell vs. Wood.	2271—Connolly vs. Hamill.
2247—Macdonald vs. Lowenstein.	2273—Hoffenbach vs. Ducreux.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1742—Squires vs. Abbott.	1762—Lehigh Rolling Mill Co. vs. Fialor.
1748—Brown et al. vs. Watts.	1772—McCarty vs. Boston, N. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
1576—Hill vs. Mackenzie.	1776—Rice vs. Wilmerding.
1660—De Witt vs. Pacific Beater Press Co.	1780—Foss vs. Ayres.
1678—North American F. I. Co. vs. Mason.	1782—Simmons vs. Erie Railway Co.
1714—Allen vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1784—Lindauer vs. Fourth Nat. Bank, N. Y.
1756—Allen vs. First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va.	1752—McKnight vs. Devlin
1758—Milleman vs. Dillon.	234½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1760—Nichols, ass'nee, &c., vs. Bliss.	1708—Shaw vs. Morey.
	1726—Fuglesang vs. Goldrick.
	1744—Thomson vs. Lefferts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
193—Jones vs. Chase.	46—Halskie vs. Merritt.
218—Edgar vs. McCaffrey.	83—McEvily vs. Marshall.
189—Ross vs. Arnold.	119—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
232—Ross vs. Butt.	124—Davidson vs. Morrissey.
42—Third-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Co.	150—Livingston vs. Arnoux
	156—King vs. Knapp.
	198½—Clements vs. Sturtevant.
45—Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. McIntyre.	194—Hughes vs. Heath.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Third Monday, motion calendar. Preferred causes only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
109—Starin vs. Kelly.	221—Luke vs. Ogg.
211—Moyrborn vs. Dillon.	233—Thompson vs. Brown.
277—Ryan vs. Thompson.	205—Fitzgerald vs. Cohen.
129—Funke vs. Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	237—Brown vs. Coombes.
	239—Ferguson vs. National S. S. Co.
163—Sturm vs. Williams.	401—De Wolf vs. Crandell, (No. 4.)
131—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	403—Rogers vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
271—Larkin vs. Wilson.	
273—Mayer vs. Apiel.	

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
388—Hayden vs. Mets et a.	342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
308—Scofield vs. Whitelegge.	344—Clarriay vs. Met'n Fire Department.
160—Smith vs. Hart.	34—Andenreid et al. vs. Murphy.
78—B'd of Water Commissioners, of Detroit, vs. Burr, &c.	350—[illegible] vs. Kohler.
124—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.	352—Bo[illegible] vs. Arnoux.
130—Lawless vs. Fretsen.	354—Car[illegible] vs. Leeds et a.
138—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.	356—Buck[illegible] vs. Mongenroth.
282—Cullinane vs. Hoffmire et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
318—Schwarts vs. Bauer.	352—Hasset vs. Kelly.
319—Blondell vs. Gearty.	353—Moulett vs. Haddendorf.
319½—Same vs. Same.	
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R.	354—Hamilton vs. Guthrie
	355—Same vs. Same.
347—Wise vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	244—Games vs. Kalpfer.
	249—Powers vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
348—Redman vs. Kain.	316—Shoening vs. Van Pelt.
350—Eising vs. O'Donnell.	
351—Bryant vs. Asiel.	

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Munroe vs. Philes.	260—Same vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.
153—Frank vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.	261—Same vs. Grocers' Ins. Co.
217—Shaffer vs. Simon.	262—Same vs. M. & T. Fire Ins. Co.
220—Stafford vs. Murray.	
224—Menzesheimer vs. Wicks.	263—Same vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
232—Torrey vs. Pattison.	
237—Schwarts vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	264—Same vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
	265—Same vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
258—Same vs. Sterling Fire Ins. Co.	266—Same vs. Girard Fire Ins. Co.
259—Same vs. Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
56—Klein vs. The Hamburg American Packet Company.	82—Manicke vs. Waruche.
	83—Jose vs. Rolland.
	84—Heckman vs. Rolland.
66—Koster vs. Zabel et al.	85—Shappel vs. Malone.
	88—Ballenberk vs. Walker.
67—Henderson vs. Spofford.	89—Bischoff vs. Kleinelin.
71—Sullivan, by his guardian, vs. Chute et al.	90—Trobbessen vs. Wacher.
74—Harlem vs. Grundy.	91—Michael vs. Young.
77—Andrews vs. Hayes.	92—Merk vs. Braun.
79—Eisner vs. Feigel.	93—Attridge, executor of J. McAuliffe, dec., vs. Cuff.
80—Dillon vs. Levy.	
32—O'Donohue vs. Hicks.	94—Jacobs vs. Steinbeck.
41—Hackett vs. Cockroft.	95—Hull v. Roberts.
47—Harrington vs. Huntley.	96—Livingston vs. Brookman et al.
81—Dreyer vs. Schmidt.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4105—Brown vs. Shaw.	1837—Starkweather vs. Johnson.
1891—Simm vs. Clark.	2055—Church vs. Duggin.
1907—Vosburgh vs. Brewster.	——Brooks vs. Taylor.
3008—Bull's Head Bank vs. Goss.	4019—Frank vs. Zimmerman.
3032—Levine vs. O'Brien.	3064—Weller vs. Hexter.
4022—Baier vs. Buck.	4007—Jordon vs. Dohremede.
1696—Allen vs. Davis.	
4452—Shannon vs. Grau.	4033—Alsten vs. Drinkhaus.
2082—Myers vs. St. John.	4072—Simon vs. Seltzer.
4512—Stewart vs. Meyers.	1897—Murphy vs. Berg.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.	4091—McDermott vs. Scanlon.
674—Same vs. Same.	4092—McDermott vs. Kearney.
1596—Merris vs. Fogg.	

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4124—Fischer vs. Zwick.	3065—Timken vs. Allen.
4217—Moody vs. Leverich.	4102—Mayer vs. Meserole.
4001—Sears vs. Wright.	
3027—Wetalar vs. Hopfensack.	4077—Schwarz vs. Feely.
	1969—Hofferbeth vs. Muller.
4030—White vs. Wheeler.	
4067—Ingram vs. Meeker.	2034—Pender vs. Fields.
4082½—Kunz vs. Dennig.	4063—Shannon vs. Codling.
3022—Metzger vs. Kaufmann.	
	4078—Dimon vs. Lampe.
3070—Herts vs. Doll.	4781—McFarland vs. Frankfield.
3076—Sturtervant vs. Unger.	
	4096—Levy vs. Steinfeld.
3080—Sturtevant vs. Burrucker.	4277—Chambers vs. Lally.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¾	300 American Coal.... 37
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111¾	10 U. S. Express..... 37
500 U. S, 5-20 C., '65, new.............c.110⅛	200 N.Y. C.& H. R R., bet. call.......b3 94⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅜	20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs, b3................ 89⅛
89,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜	400 Reading R.........101⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	5 Mich. Cen. R......121⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60½	1000 L. S. & M. S. R.. 95⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 91¼	400 do...........s3 95
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, reg........107⅞	500 do....bet. call 95
6,000 Erie 3d M....... 87	300 do..........b3 95
5,000 Erie 4th M....... 80½	200 Clev. & P. R..b30.107¼
12,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 90⅜	300 do...bet. call.107
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 72⅞	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf., bet. call.......b3 89⅜
2,000 P., Ft.W.&C.1st.104	100 do............. 89⅛
5,000 O. & M.Con. bs. 87⅝	400 do.................. 89⅝
5,000 do............ 87¾	50 N. J. Central R...107¼
3,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 78⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....113⅜
10 Seventh Ward Bk.111	100 Mil. & St. P. R.... 64⅜
5 Mfrs. & Mer. Bk..102	100 do....bet. call 64⅝
5 Cen. Nat. Bank...106	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 82¼
25 Canton Co......... 67	100 Tol., W. & W...... 54⅛
100 do.............. 68½	50 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 93¼
22 Del. & Hud.C'l Co.118½	50 Bos., H. & E. R... 4½
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 45¾	300 Ohio & Miss. R... 33⅞
100 do....bet. call 45⅝	30 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 74
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 40½	30 Morris & Es. R... 91¾
200 do.............. 40⅛	64 N. Y. & N. H.Scp.140
200 do.............. 40⅝	100 H. & St. J. R......110⅛
100 do..........b3 40¾	20 C., C. & I. C. R.... 18⅛
100 Atlantic M.S.S.Co. 25	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.116⅛
750 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 44	
50 do....bet. call 43½	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S 5-20,C.,'62. 112⅞	300 Erie R............. 23
30,000 U. S.5-20,'65,b3. 112	100 Reading R......... 101
106,000 U. S. 5-20,C.,'67 110½	200 Lake S.& M. S. R. 95
25,000 do.......b3. 110½	200 do.......b. c. 95
14,000 U. S. 5s,10-40,C. 106¾	600 Ohio & N. W. Pf. 89¾
2,000 Tenn. S.6s,x. c. 62⅝	100 do.........b60 90½
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x.c. 63	100 Chi. & R. I. R... 113⅜
3,000 Cen. Pac.G.bs. 90⅜	300 Un. Pac. R......... 24
10 Bk. State N. Y.. 109	200 Tol. Wab. &W.R. 54⅜
100 Canton Co......... 68½	100 B., Hart. & E. R. 4⅝
400 Western U. Tel.. 41⅛	25 Morris & Es. R.. 92
500 do.......b. c. 41⅛	100 H. & St Jo. R... 110
300 do............. 41⅜	100 O. & Miss., b. c.s3 33⅜
200 U. S, Express.... 36	400 Mil. & St. P. R... 64⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.......b.c.c. 93⅞	6 do............. 64⅛
	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 82¼
20,000 N.Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs........b3 88⅞	100 Del., Lack. &W.R 107½

MONDAY, Oct. 17—A. M.

The general Trade of the week past was fairly active for the advanced season for Imported Goods, and the Export movement of Produce increased fifty ₩ cent. on the previous week, (including 12,000 bales Cotton,) although still somewhat behind last season. The Customs revenues at this port were again large, three and a quarter millions, against only $802,000 paid out of the Treasury on 5s of 1871, and Interest coupons, and $1,000,000 sold on Wednesday. The result to the Gold averages in Bank is a further reduction of nearly a million of dollars. The Banks now hold about $9,000,000 Gold Notes on the Treasury and $2,500,000 actual Coin. The Treasury balances of Gold, at all the Offices, were on Saturday $98,131,000, and of this large sum—after deducting the Treasury Certificates cancelled at New-York on Saturday—the Government owns about $88,000,000. The Currency balances amount to $25,260,000. The November Coupons come in very slowly, for prepayment, and of the $7,022,000 of Five ₩ cents of 1871, now subject to prepayment, only $2,016,000 have been presented since the 1st inst., when the order for prepayment was issued. In regard to the November coupons, held abroad, we have reason to repeat that they are likely to come forward more gradually than usual. It is evident that very few have yet been received, else the scarcity of Gold would induce their presentation. We doubt whether the order soon to be made to prepay without abatement will materially hasten their collection. The original 5-20s of 1862 are widely distributed in Germany, where the holders, under existing circumstances abroad, regard the coupons as so much Gold whenever they may want to spend the money, and they are in no haste to sell them, this season, as usual in Frankfort, Berlin, &c. The coupons of the 1862 and 1865 5-20s were detached in the London market on the 14th inst., and ought soon to make their appearance here. After the present week the interest payments and the prepayments on the 5s of 1871 ought to run ahead for some eight or ten days of the receipts for customs, but this difference, added to the $1,000,000 only sold per week, will make only a moderate impression upon the large gold balance owned by the Government. The Secretary has been repeatedly urged to increase his sales of gold and purchases of 5-20s, but from cause, not explained to the public, he deems it unwise to do so. The reason cannot possibly relate to his proposed process of funding, since that measure is utterly out of the question until the value of the present 5-20s, is equalized with the market price of gold. The present difference

—after deducting accrued interest—is about five ℔ cent.

There was a slight disturbance to the Money market on Thursday, from some very temporary cause, and 7 ℔ cent. was paid by the Brokers. In the course of the next day the rate returned to 6 ℔ cent., and on Saturday to 5@6 ℔ cent. The amount of taxes paid into the City Treasury during the week was $1,300,000, but against this income the Controller has advertised to pay off a corresponding sum of Revenue Bonds.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway Shares show a further general improvement, and the pauses in the speculation are not sufficient to impair confidence in the bullish temper of the market. In other departments of the Exchange business left off dull.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$294,461
Decrease in Specie	98,933
Increase in other Legal Tenders	251,053
Decrease in Deposits	211,402
Increase in Circulation	374,496

	Oct. 16, '69.	Oct. 15, '70.	Oct. 8, '70.
National Capital	$73,602,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	.....	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	.....	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	248,547,984	265,275,790	264,981,329
Gold and Gold Notes	20,399,070	11,610,708	12,597,641
Other Legal Tenders	53,229,504	50,526,279	50,275,226
Deposits	178,642,936	187,487,715	187,701,117
Circulation	33,217,114	32,967,705	32,593,209
In Sub-Treasury	90,796,088	69,679,500	68,412,109

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Oct. 8, '70.	Oct. 15, '70.	Oct. 16, '69.
On deposit	$187,701,117	$187,487,715	$178,642,936
Circulation	32,593,209	32,967,705	32,217,114
Total	$220,294,326	$220,455,420	$212,860,050
25 ℔ ct. would be	55,073,581	55,113,855	53,215,012
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	62,872,867	62,137,087	73,628,574
Excess	$7,799,286	$7,023,232	$20,413,562
Rate for money	6 ℔ ct	6 ℔ ct.	7 ℔ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,018,214, against the total entries of $3,737,789 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,574,389 against $5,284,857 same week last year. The export of Specie, $654,323, against $1,010,513 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,231,182. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,148 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Sept. 3	$7,633,970
February	23,831,656	Sept. 10	5,817,267
March	27,253,934	Sept. 17	6,352,999
April	28,567,274	Sept. 24	6,631,764
May	24,616,608	Oct. 1	7,058,078
June	24,226,944	Oct. 8	6,852,635
July	24,610,215	Oct. 15	5,018,214
August	29,829,299		
Total since Jan. 1			$251,502,706
Against same date, 1869			250,107,169
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,395,537

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	August	$13,892,530
February	11,940,146	Sept. 7	3,012,487
March	15,943,095	Sept. 14	4,430,966
April	14,697,825	Sept. 21	3,137,927
May	15,115,599	Sept. 28	3,364,536
June	17,700,983	Oct. 5	3,257,780
July	16,717,873	Oct. 12	4,574,389
Total since Jan. 1			$140,679,304
Against same date, 1869			152,187,424
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,508,120
Gold, Oct. 15, 1870			113⅛ ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 16, 1869			130⅛ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	Sept. 3	$1,021,603
February	2,194,256	Sept. 10	1,381,487
March	1,221,001	Sept. 17	816,465
April	1,608,616	Sept. 24	1,345,408
May	4,485,373	Oct. 1	465,258
June	4,254,362	Oct. 8	802,174
July	16,922,451	Oct. 15	654,323
August	10,087,040		
Total			$50,320,709
Against same date, 1869			28,465,809
Increase since Jan. 1			$21,854,900

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,692,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,408	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,781
August	15,645,257	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
Oct. 1	3,229,600	Oct. 1	31,194
Oct. 8	3,008,352	Oct. 8	293,441
Oct. 15	3,231,182	Oct. 15	302,006
Total, 1870	$117,269,670	Total, 1870	$67,374,186
Total, 1869	109,039,230	Total, 1869	69,782,452

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Oct. 16, '69.
American Gold	113⅛@114¼@112⅞	130⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113@112⅝	120⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110⅛	117⅛
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106⅛	108⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93⅛@94⅛@94	...
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	88⅛@88⅛	...
Rock Island	116 with Div., @113⅛@114⅛@113⅛	103⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛@95⅛@95	92
North-western	81⅛@82⅛	73
Reading	100⅛@101⅛@101⅛	95⅛
North-western Preferred	88⅛@90@88⅛	84⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛@34⅛@33⅛	27⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅛@46⅛@45⅛	59
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@82⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	64@64⅛	67
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@60⅛	54⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛@54⅛	64⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛@90⅛	...
Union Pacific Bonds	83⅛@83	...

Money closed up quite easy Saturday, with a free offering reported at 5@6 ℔ cent. and call to the leading Street firms. The discount business was fair at about steady rates, with more inquiry noted for prime paper. The City bank return published in the afternoon, shows a gain of $251,053 in the Legal Tender reserve, with a loss of $98,933 of specie, and $211,402 of deposits. An addition of $294,461 has been made to the loan averages; and of $374,496 to the item of circulation. The amount of the United States bonds of 1871 redeemed during the week is $499,000.

The Gold movement has been without notable activity, and the variations in the price have been of little moment, the extremes having been 113@113⅜, and the closing quotation 113¼, as on yesterday. The Customs drain this week has averaged $538,530 a day, the aggregate for the whole week being $3,231,182, while the coin interest disbursements of the Treasury Office have been only $308,606. The day's specie shipments were $372,942, making the total for the week $654,323. There was more than the usual Saturday dullness in the Foreign exchanges, with rates nominally unaltered.

A somewhat livelier business has been reported in the Public Funds at a stronger range of prices, favored by the higher figures from London and the easier movement in the Money line. State Bonds have been slow of sale, and the dealings in the Railway Mortgages have been devoid of animation. Central Pacific Sixes closed firmly at 90⅜@90½; Union Pacifics steady at 83. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings, though not active, have indicated a buoyant market, particularly for the Vanderbilt Stocks, North-west Common and Preferred, and the Western Union Telegraph, the latter selling up to 41½. The favorable interpretation of the Bank return tended to strengthen values.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market closing strong and active:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅞
American Gold Coin	113¼	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅛	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89	88⅞
Reading Railroad	101¼	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113½
North-west Common	82	82⅛
North-West Preferred	89½	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	45⅞	45⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82¼	82¼
St. Paul Common	64⅝	64⅝
Lake Shore	95⅛	95
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54⅜	54⅛

The following bids were made for Government Bonds:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81	113⅝	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 reg., '64	108	5-20 coup., '68	110½
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	106
5-20 reg., '65	108	10-40 coup.	106½
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	111

And the following for State securities:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	63½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	—	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47½	Ind. 6 ℔ cent., W. L.	100
N. Car. 6s, F. A., '68	30	Ind. 5 ℔ cent.	99
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	27½	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '73	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	12	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '78	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '83	100
Mo. 6s	91	Mich. 7 ℔ cent., '78	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	Mich. 7 ℔ cent., W. L.	100
La. 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	102½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	103½
Conn. 6s	101½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	103½
R. I. 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	103½
Ala. 8s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	103½
Ark. 6s	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105½
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101½
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '86	104½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Gt. West. 1st, '83	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s conv. '76	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100
Quincy & Tol. 1st., '90	82½	Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97½	Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87
Morris & Es. 1st.	102½	Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80
Morris & Es. 2d.	95	Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	89
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98	B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90
N. J. Cen. new bds.	100¼	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96	Harlem 1st	101
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	91½	Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	104
Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	98½	Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	90
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	95	Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	93½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	87	Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	100	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	110½
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d.	96
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	99	M.So.& N.I.S. F.7 ℔ c.	100½
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87	Pac. R.7s, gtd. by Mo.	94½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	91	Cen. Pac. Bonds	90⅝
St. Louis & I. M. bds.	86½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	83
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s.	105	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	72½
Mil. & St. P. 1st.	85	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	103
M. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87½	Alton & T. H. 1st.	97
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	81½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	83
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	78	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96
Tol., P. & War., E. D.	84	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	92½
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	79½	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	94
Tol., P. & War., 2d.	67	Consol. 7 ℔ c. conv.	90½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97	H. & St.J.L'd Grants	105
B., H. & E. Guar.	28½	H. & St. J. conv'e.	105½
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	84½	Lack. & W. bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Del., L. & W. 1st.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Del., L. & W. 2d.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	89	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	To. & W. con. C. S.E.	82

And the following for the City Banks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Park	165½
Manhattan	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	135	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk.	100
Union	135	Central National	105¼
America	145	Fourth National	105½
City	210	Tenth National	126
Tradesmen's	151	Oriental	154
Fulton	160	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
Leather Manuf's	275	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	111	Maryland Coal Co.	25
State of New-York	107	American Coal	36
Commerce	121⅛	Consol. Coal of Mary'd	25
Ocean	70	Western Union Tel.	40¾
Mercantile	126	Mariposa Mining	5
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Preferred	11
Chatham	170	Mariposa 1st Pref.	30
Hanover	101	Mariposa Trust. Certs.	35
Metropolitan	126½	Boston Water Power	15
East River	113	Adams Express	67½
Market	122	Wells-Fargo Ex.	39
Nassau	109	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
Corn Exchange	121	United States Ex.	36
St. Nicholas	110½	Pacific Mail	45⅛
Importers' & Traders'	155		

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics No. 1, series 1870-71, is now in press, and exhibits the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of July, 1870, and the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The Chief of the Bureau, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, furnishes the following summary:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (specie val's)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended July 31, 1870	$39,611,310	$44,266,310	$1,894,381
Month ended July 31, 1869	37,845,060	29,291,543	1,602,871
Seven months ended July 31, 1870	287,822,665	271,125,652	19,080,426
Seven months ended July 31, 1869	286,963,738	200,063,781	17,824,996

Proportion of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, seven months ended July 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, mix'd val.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$101,380,643	$112,490,716	$9,516,499
Foreign vessels	186,442,042	193,687,509	9,543,937

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse July 31, 1870, was $58,733,144, against $64,401,877 July 31, 1869.

The values of the articles in excess of $500,000 imported during the seven months ended July 31, 1870, were: Gold and silver coin and bullion, $16,486,599; coffee, $16,310,953; cotton and manufactures of, $16,022,171; flax and manufactures of, $9,827,395; hides and skins, other than furs, $8,661,445; railroad bars or rails, $6,436,979; other iron and steel, and manufactures of, $12,149,342; manufactures of silk, $14,278,897; brown sugar, $40,684,970; molasses, $10,307,300; tea, $11,585,498; tin and manufactures of, $6,112,320; wool and manufactures of, $22,055,658. The value of the articles of domestic production or manufacture in excess of $500,000 exported during the same period were: Wheat, $19,280,547; wheat flour, $9,609,389; raw cotton, $130,594,265; gold and silver coin and bullion and manufactures of, $40,549,451; petroleum, $17,066,068; leaf tobacco, $8,943,557. The value of gold and silver coin and bullion re-exported during the above period was $8,732,803.

Seven months ended July 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Mix'd vals.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$91,685,567	$22,906,295	$11,651,575
Foreign vessels	195,278,171	177,157,674	6,173,421

Vessels engaged in the Foreign Trade Entered and Cleared during the Twelve Months ended July 31, 1869:

	—Entered.— No.	Tons.	—Cleared.— No.	Tons.
American vessels	9,864	3,387,665	9,791	3,413,957
Foreign vessels	19,101	5,428,683	19,027	5,464,535
Total	28,965	8,816,348	28,818	8,878,492

Twelve Months Ended July 31, 1870.

	—Entered.— No.	Tons.	—Cleared.— No.	Tons.
American vessels	10,840	3,487,329	10,606	3,539,985
Foreign Vessels	19,231	5,636,757	19,139	5,577,240
Total	30,071	9,194,086	29,745	9,117,225

In addition to the usual monthly summaries, the report contains a variety of Consular reports and valuable commercial statistics, among which might be enumerated a comparative statement of the special trade of France with foreign countries, by commodities and values; trade of Yokohama, Hiego, Osaka and Nagasaki, Japan, for 1869; trade and revenue returns of the Colony of New-Zealand; statistics of the railways of British East Indies; exports of petroleum in Philadelphia in 1869 and 1870, and a list of duties to be charged on and after the 1st of October, 1870, on goods and merchandize entering into the ports of the Island of Cuba.

Number and Tonnage of United States Merchant Vessels.

The annual official list of United States merchant vessels, showing the number of vessels and their tonnage, as well as the official numbers and signal letters awarded them, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, has just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics. The Chief of the Bureau, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, furnishes the following in advance of publication:

The total number of permanently documented tonnage to the United States, June 30, 1870, 28,138, representing a range of 3,946,130. Of these vessels, there were of sailing vessels, 16,995, with a tonnage of 2,136,268.67; steamers, 3,341 and 1,015,175.43 tons, and unrigged, 7,812, with 795,805.63 tons.

Thus showing an increase in this permanently documented tonnage of the United States since June 30, 1869, of 1,745 vessels and 201,830.64 tons. The increase in sailing vessels over 1867, is 250 vessels, and 60,457.58 tons, and the increase in the unrigged vessels is 1,515 vessels, and 172,313.61 tons. There is a decrease in steamers of twenty vessels and 3,094.55 tons. The annual returns to the Bureau of Statistics exhibit all vessels belonging to each Custom district, without regard to the character of their marine papers, and it is therefore safe to infer that the above is a correct statement of the tonnage of the United States at the above date, and really shows the whole amount of the floating tonnage of the country.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5, NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

☞THERE IS NOW A CLEAR PROFIT OF 20 per cent. in an exchange of United States 5-20 bonds for the Central Pacific Railroad bonds; in other words, for every $5,000 of the former there may be obtained $6,000 of the latter bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, (6 per cent., in coin,) not subject to be called in for twenty-five years, and founded upon a security sufficient to satisfy the most critical investors.

The Central Pacific Railroad is one of the most prominent and productive lines on the Continent, and its securities have a ready and active market, both in this country and in Europe. They can always be converted into money as readily as the bonds of the Government, and their stability and safety are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and knowing their value, we make a specialty of dealing in them, as in Government securities, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our friends and customers contemplating investments or the exchange of five-twenties.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Tar, bbls.	398
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Beef, pkgs.	460
Cotton, bales	3,854	Cheese, pkgs.	2,186
Copper, bbls.	62	Butter, pkgs.	1,167
Eggs, bbls.	404	Stearine, pkgs.	44
Flour, bbls.	22,212	Grease, pkgs.	83
Wheat, bushels	33,207	Lard, pkgs.	249
Oats, bushels	43,637	Lard, cases	270
Barley, bushels	56,459	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,088
Malt, bushels	550	Rice, pkgs.	97
Grass-seed, bushels	136	Starch, boxes	1,995
Beans, bushels	468	Tobacco, hhds.	125
Hops, bales	92	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	22
Leather, sides	5,025	Whisky, bbls.	290
Spirits Turp., bbls.	610	Wool, bales	81
Resin, bbls.	2,445		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—5,047 boxes Cheese, 55 bales Tobacco, 530 pkgs Manufactured Tobacco, 19 cases Cigars, 919 bales Tobacco, 211 boxes Bacon, 615 tcs. Beef, 287 bbls. Oysters, 7,485 bushels Wheat, 127 bbls. Apples, 250 bbls. Flour, 60 tcs. Lard, 15 bbls. Potatoes, 50 cases Pumps, 4 casks Whalebone.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—4,222 bales Cotton, 24 pkgs. Rubber, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 91 cases Tobacco, 23,058 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for London—1,706 bbls. Flour, 45,415 bushels Wheat, 76 cases Tobacco, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 200 boxes Spermaceti, 37 cases Sewing-machines, 147 bales Sarsaparilla, 126 bbls. Pork, 150 bags Cocoa, 70 cases Furs and Skins, 8 cases Machinery.

By the ship *Emerald Isle*, for London—10,202 bbls. Flour, 30,200 bushels Wheat, 657 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Angila*, for Glasgow—234 bales Cotton, 2,133 bbls. Flour, 105 boxes Can Fruit, 109 cases Sewing-machines, 41,178 bushels Wheat, 5 cases Machinery, 86 cases Tobacco, 757 boxes Cheese, 284 bbls. Apples, 50 tcs. Beef, 1 Organ, 5 casks Sperm-oil, 150 cases Maizena, 226 pkgs. Fish-oil, 50 hhds. Tallow.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue quite dull at $9@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with firmness, notwithstanding the recent additions to the available supply, through the free arrivals at Baltimore and Hampton Roads; but the demand has been quite moderate, and no important transactions have been reported. During the week ending with Thursday, the arrivals at Baltimore reached 41,163 bags. On the 13th inst., two cargoes, one of 7,000 and another of 2,400 bags, arrived at Hampton Roads. Maracaibo has been in fair demand at uniform rates; 5,279 bags by the *Teresa* and *Nellie Gay* have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. We quote Java at 20½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand at a fraction higher prices. Shippers have been free purchasers. Spinners have been buying moderately. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,108 bales, for early delivery, (of which 422 bales were to arrive,) including 4,181 bales to shippers, 877 bales to spinners, and 50 bales in transit. Also, 5,400 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including 1,700 bales for October, at 14⅞c.@15c.; 2,300 bales for November, at 14⅞c.@15c.; 1,400 bales for December, at 14⅞c.@15⅛c.; and 300 bales for January, at 15c.@15⅛c. ℔ lb., the market closing strong and buoyant, with less liberal offerings noted for both prompt and forward delivery.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	28,453
Receipts last week	22,194
Receipts the preceding week	20,466
Receipts since Sept. 1	101,503
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	4,577
Exports since Sept. 1	48,306
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	25,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	19,499	48,378	8,126	911
Mobile	7,844	24,798	....	....
Galveston	1,390	6,811	....	....
Florida	142	....	....	....
Savannah	23,345	41,445	4,071	....
Charleston	16,620	18,250	2,965	....
New-York	4,914	25,694	13,103	288
Bost., Philadelphia and Baltimore	4,330	11,975	....	....
Total this week	78,084	177,351	28,265	1,199
Previously rep'rtd	191,775	....	42,783	1,627
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	269,859	177,351	71,048	2,823
Same time last year	270,786	127,768	49,831	29,309

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	565,000	430,000	407,100
Afloat from India	175,000	220,000	334,000
Afloat from America	30,000	20,000	17,000
Stock in London	29,780	56,860	72,818
Afloat for London	35,000	146,000	141,000
Stock in Havre	152,040	78,530	48,076
Afloat for Havre	11,242	55,897	63,049
Stock in Bremen	15,078	4,343	8,660
Afloat for Bremen	....	301	7,585
Stock in United States ports	177,351	127,768	108,810
Stock in the interior towns	26,929	28,013	19,497
Total	1,217,420	1,167,714	1,227,494
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	49,706	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	10,075
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	65,000	45,000	125,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8¾d.@8⅞d.	12½d.	10⅞d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅞c.	27c.	25½c.
Price of Gold	113⅛	130	138

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 14.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	3,470	4,104
Columbus, Ga.	3,550	3,722
Macon, Ga.	4,600	6,738
Selma, Ala.	3,550	2,959
Montgomery, Ala.	4,050	5,762
Memphis, Tenn.	6,212	4,488
Nashville, Tenn.	1,547	247
Total	26,929	28,015

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour meet with a ready sale, chiefly for shipment, at a shade higher prices, with very meagre supplies available. In the medium and better grades trade has been rather slow, on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,250 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 15@$5 45; inferior to good extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 75; good to very choice do. $5 80@$6 25; good shipping extra Western at $5 50@$5 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 80, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 50@$5 10
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$6 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 50@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $4 50@$5 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine, and $4 90@$5 for Southern, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour ranges from $3 25@$3 65, ℔ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 20@$6 50
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@25 25

GRAIN—An unusually active business has been reported in Wheat, chiefly in prime grades of Spring, for export, at decidedly better and buoyant prices. A lively inquiry has been noted for new crop No. 1 Spring, at from $1 29@$1 32, as extremes, closing with prime boat-loads quoted strong at $1 32@$1 33, and also for new crop No 2 Spring, at from $1 27@$1 30, ℔ bushel. Old No. 1 Spring has been in some request, at $1 22, in store; also, old No. 2 at $1 18@$1 20 for good to prime sailing vessel grades, and $1 12@$1 17 for steamer grades; and No. 3 Spring at $1 08@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in fair but less urgent demand at from $1 28@$1 36½, chiefly at from $1 33@$1 36 for fair to prime Amber, afloat. White Wheat has been quite moderately sought after at about previous rates. The bulk of the business in Wheat has been for the English market. The general market closed in favor of sellers, particularly for prime new crop Spring, which was in most favor with buyers, and not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last, of 273,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 3½, chiefly at $1 33@$1 36 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 29@$1 33 for new, and $1 22 for old; No. 2 Spring at $1 27@$1 30 for fair to choice new crop; $1 12@$1 17 for soft to warm to very good steamer grades, and $1 18@$1 20 for sailing vessel Milwaukee, old crop, and $1 23@$1 26 for new and old, mixed; and $1 12@$1 17 for soft to very good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 08@$1 10; rejected and mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 06½, Red and Amber State at $1 33@$1 37; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 32@$1 38; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70, ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active and a shade easier in price, though the offerings have been light. The trade demand has been less urgent, and confined, for the most part, to sound Mixed Western at 85c.@85½c., with odd lots slightly above these figures. The poorer grades were not in much favor. White and Yellow Corn attracted but little attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 82c.@86c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, closing about steady at 85c.@85½c. for good to prime boat-loads afloat; 90c.@92c. for Yellow State and Western; 90c.@94c. for White do., and 80c.@82c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been offered less freely, and has been in moderate request at somewhat steadier prices, ranging from 85c.@95c. for poor ordinary to prime Western and State, old and new, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,650 bushels. Barley has been in rather more confident demand at former prices, with sales reported of 28,500 bushels, including Canada West at $1 20@$1 21; Western at $1 15 for No. 2, and State at $1 08@$1 10, chiefly at $1 08@$1 10 for four-rowed, ℔ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 5,100 bushels, including Canada, partly at $1 15@$1 24, and State at $1@$1 10, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair request at about steady prices. Most of the business has been in Mixed Western at 52½c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 51c.@57c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 52½c. for Mixed Western, and 55c.@56½c. for White Ohio, afloat, ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 250 bbls. Flour and 45,573 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 11,908 bbls. Flour and 75,745 bushels Wheat for London; 2,133 bbls. Flour and 41,178 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in good request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at 70c.@$1 10, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 61,665 Hides; sales, 56,750 Hides and 237 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (via Europe,) 25@28 lbs., 25½c.@25¾c.; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; 3,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22@25 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; 15,000 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 23 lbs., 21½c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Central America, 16 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Bogota, &c., 19@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; 950 Dry San Juan, 23 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Caraccas, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,700 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 21½c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 5,400 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; 400 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 23c.; 400 Dry Southern, 15 lbs., 19c., currency, as they run; 2,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (part to arrive,) 42 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c.; 1,600 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 350 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,750 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., currency, as they run; 1,200 City Slaughter, [illegible] lbs., 20½c.@21c., currency, selected; 237 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 60,750 Hides and 50 bales, (same time last year, 178,400 Hides and 380 bales,) as follows: 46,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 750 Dry Montevideo, 2,100 Dry California, 4,300 Dry Central America, 2,300 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 350 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 1,300 Wet-salted Texas, 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo. Importers are caused considerable inconvenience, and are unable to get permits to land their Hides, in consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of our Customs authorities of an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting the landing of Hides and Skins from European countries where the rinderpest is known to prevail; this may occasion a few days' delay, but when the order is more fully understood, the difficulty will be removed, and vessels permitted to land their cargoes."

HOPS—Have been very quiet since our last at from 10c.@17c. for New Crop; 10c.@16c. for Yearlings, and 5c.@7c. for older growth, ℔ lb. Receipts, 92 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Choice Hemlock Tanned Sole has been in light stock and wanted, at steady rates. Heavy Oak-tanned Sole has likewise been offered sparingly, and has been in demand at full prices. In most other kinds business has been tame, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union, Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern, Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull and irregular. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@$1, ℔ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@26c.	26c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	28c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@53c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been tame and weak on the basis of $2@$2 05 for Strained, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts were 244 bbls.; exports, 457 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive at former figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at very full prices; sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., ℔ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@46½c. ℔ gallon; Crude, $3 10@$3 15; Resin, $2@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 50; Pitch, $2 25 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been dull and heavy at the nominal rate of 12c., which buyers are unwilling to pay. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal. At the Creek, sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls., sellers' options, remainder of the year, Upper Road, at $2 95@$3 ℔ bbl. For prompt deliveries, bids have been reported of $3 10, while holders ask $3 12½@$3 15 ℔ bbl. There were 800 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia. Refined has been depressed, lower and irregular, under freer offerings, partly of Oil from first hands, and partly of contracts, while the demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,800 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 24½c.@24¾c.; but toward the close, there were offerings reported as low as 24½c., without buyers. A three months' line was reported sold, but without reliable particulars. The reported Philadelphia dealings have been confined to 2,000 bbls. Standard White for prompt delivery at 24½c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,830 bbls. The export clearances thence have been 221,290½ gallons for Antwerp, and 173,941¼ gallons for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, had been in moderate demand since our last, within a range of 29c.@30c., as extremes, ℔ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9½c.@10c. in shipping order, 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 5c.@5½c. in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been fairly active, but quoted lower, closing steadily at the reduced figures. Other kinds have been quiet at unsettled rates. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,050 bbls., at $25 25@$26, chiefly at $25 50@$25 75 for Western Mess; $21 50@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery, the reported sales of Western Mess have been 2,250 bbls., sellers' options, at $25 25 for October, and $25 for November. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, and are quoted steady in price. We quote the range at from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue inactive at drooping rates; sales have been reported of only small lots, at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17½c.@19c. for Pickled Hams, ℔ lb. City-cured Bacon has been in moderate demand at 14¾c.@15c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb.; sales, 125 boxes. Lard has been scarce, and quoted a shade firmer for prompt delivery, with light sales reported; holders confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅝c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam, and 14¾c.@15¾c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery, business has been on a moderate scale, sales having been reported, since our last, of 1,000 tcs., sellers' option, at 14⅜c. for December, 14¼c. for January, and 14¼c. for December and January. Beef has been in light demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 80 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet and depressed at $31@$32 in job lots, for ice-cured, ℔ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at uniform rates. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, at 23c.@27c.; and Western inferior to fancy at 15c.@37c.; the day's receipts were 1,167 pkgs. Cheese has been salable and firm. We quote at from 5c.@15c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 2,186 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been moderately active and steady, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs. Central American, 9,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 1,000 lbs. Payta, and 3,000 lbs. Southern on private terms. Receipts 65 bales from Para, 33 bales from Aspinwall, 25 bales from Vera Cruz, and 12 bales from Savannah. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Boliver, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 34c.@35c.; Para, 36c.@37c., gold, ℔ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ℔ lb. Goat have been purchased to the extent of only 28 bales Payta, on private terms, with receipts reported of 142 bales from Aspinwall, and 32 bales from Vera Cruz. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ℔ lb., Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; currency, ℔ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—There has been a fair inquiry noted for both foreign and domestic brands, but at some yielding in prices. COLGATE & CO. have reduced their figures ¼c. ℔ lb. We now quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but the reported dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way at from 9¼c.@12¾c. for Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 53,551 hhds., 87,602 boxes and 456,875 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c. ℔ lb. Refined have been in request at about previous rates. We quote the range from 12c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—A moderate trade has been reported in Tallow at unchanged figures. Sales since our last, 63,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; 16,500 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@18½c.; and 8,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Business has been light, checked, in part, by the increasing firmness of holders. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 bbls., in lots, at 89½c.@90c., chiefly at 90c., for iron-bound pkgs., ℔ gallon. Receipts, 280 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been unusual activity in the line of Wheat, and engagements for British ports at full and buoyant rates. In other lines business has been comparatively tame. For Liverpool there were taken 175,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.@9d., mainly at 9d., by steam, and 8d.@8½d., chiefly at 8d., by sail, ℔ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, (from Boston,) at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and 35,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℔ bushel. For Continental ports, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, and a brig with 1,500 bbls. do., on private terms.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1870.

The directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable in cash on or after the 24th inst., at the Banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Pine-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 24th inst., inclusive.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.

The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.

Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the Registered Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S
PARIS AND CITY-MADE GARMENTS,
SUITS, OVER-DRESSES, SACKS,
CLOAKS, JACKETS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
INDIA SHAWLS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PARIS AND CITY-MADE OUTFITS,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUS,
RICH LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LACE WEDDING TROUSSEAUS COMPLETE,
RICH SILKS,
COLORED AND BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
NOVELTIES IN FALL DRESS-GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are prepared to offer a superior assortment of
MERINO, SILK AND LAMBS' WOOL
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BREAKFAST JACKETS.
SMOKING JACKETS.
FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS.
CRAVATS, TIES AND SCARFS.
SUSPENDERS, DRIVING-GLOVES.
CASTOR, BUCK, DOG AND KID GLOVES, &c.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS
OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION,
AND IN GREAT VARIETY,
Now in store,
And arriving by every steamer,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Having purchased the entire stock of
W. H. WHITNEY & CO., in
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE STUFFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
SHADES, &c.

N. B.—Mr. Whitney will have charge of our Upholstery department from this day.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,

POPULAR TRADE.
POPULAR PRICES.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 95c. pair.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 50c., 85c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.
LADIES' SILK-LINED GLOVES, 31c. pair.
LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 28c., up.
MISSES' HOSIERY, FROM 10c. pair up.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 25c. pair.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, FINE GOODS, $1.
MISSES' AND BOYS', at 50c. up.
GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 80c. up.
GENTS' BOWS, TIES AND SCARFS.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.

OPENING ON MONDAY,
800 POUNDS
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SPLIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE,
ALL TO BE SOLD AT
10c. THE OUNCE.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., piece.
LOTS OF SILK GIMPS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., piece.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1, yard.
500 LOTS OF AUCTION TRIMMINGS, CHEAP.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 3c. to 10c., yard.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

2,000 PIECES COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $3, piece.
2,500 PIECES BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $4, piece.
1,500 PIECES FANCY SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $3, piece.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c., $3, yard.
EVERY COLOR IN VELVETEENS, 60c. to 75c., yard.
SILK PLUSHES, 75c., 88c., $1, yard.
SATINS AND SILKS ON BIAS.

RIBBONS AND SASHES.

SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c.
WIDE BONNET RIBBONS, 20c., 25c. yard.
20,000 YARDS FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard. | 15,000 YARDS CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 25c. yard.
OPENING BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 88c., 95c. yard.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

EVERYTHING IN FEATHERS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
OSTRICH TIPS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 88c., $1 up.
FRENCH FLOWERS closing at 10c. spray.

HATS AND BONNETS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

HATS IN PLUSH VELVET, SATIN FELTS, STRAWS, AND FANCY BRAIDS, from 25c. a piece up.

FANCY JEWELRY.

OPENING FRENCH SETS EAR-RINGS AND PIN, 25c.
FANCY SETS, 31c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
FINE CORALINE SETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.
JET NECKLACES, 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c. up.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair up.
BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, LOCKETS, PINS, CHAINS, &c.

SMALL WARES.

EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST FULL 200 YARDS, 3c. spool.
BEST 200 YARDS LINEN THREAD, 5c. spool.
BEST 50 AND 100 YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. and 10c.
BEST SPOOL AND SKEIN SILKS, 1c. each.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
EVERYTHING IN BUTTONS, BRAIDS, COMBS, BRUSHES, ELASTICS, AND FANCY GOODS UNDER PRICE.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

FINE WORKED SETS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1 set.
LACE AND NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 25c., $5.
LINEN COLLARS, 2c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
FINE WORKED EDGINGS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
WHITE AND BLACK LACES CHEAP.

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.

CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, NIGHT-GOWNS,
APRONS, &c., ALL UNDER PRICE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' HEM-STITCH, 6c., 10c., 12½c. 15c.
LADIES' ALL-LINEN HEM-STITCH, 7c., 9c., 10c., 11c.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to $2.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $10.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

LARGE LOT OF AUCTION GOODS OPENING ON MONDAY.

WM. KINZEY,
No. 691 Broadway,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

773 BROADWAY, 773
BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened
FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES, COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
HEM-STITCH AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, PARASOL COVERS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WORTH $1 50.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL!

BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BARGAINS IN LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
BARGAINS IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' SUITS.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
BARGAINS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BARGAINS IN CURTAINS.
BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY.
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c.,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
BROADWAY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

PRICES NOT ADVANCED YET.

KID GLOVES.
THE BEST DOLLAR KID IN THE WORLD, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
50 BEAUTIFUL SHADES—NEW TODAY.
ONE AND TWO BUTTONED, ALEXANDER AND PERENOT GLOVE.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS,
LATEST DESIGNS
BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE CHEAPEST.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
SATINS, SILKS, TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 90c., $1 and $1 10. Prices not advanced.
Line of 25 cent SATIN RIBBONS closing at 10c. per yard.
IMPORTED OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS &c.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVET, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and up.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS CHEAP.
YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY, HAIR GOODS, &c., SPECIALTIES.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 and up.
Our LACE and EMBROIDERY departments contain cheap goods. CORSETS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50. Examine.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS.
IMMENSE VARIETY.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.
JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE; For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for further particulars. GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 334 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.
Mr. H. GRIFFITH'S combination cushions take the lead of all others. Now is your time to buy for $275, $300 and $350 first-class tables, at No. 40 Vesey-st. Private houses furnished.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., December 1, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $2,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

A deposit of $20 will be required with each bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders on the contract being awarded, and to the contractor upon the first delivery under the contract.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the 1st December, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef," and addressed.

L. A. CHAMBERLIN, First Lieutenant,
First Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue Stamps of the following classes, denominations and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:

CLASS I.
ADHESIVE STAMPS, GENERAL AND PROPRIETARY, viz.:
GENERAL.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, $1, $1 30, $1 50, $1 60, $1 90, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5, $10, $20, $25, $50 and $200.
PROPRIETARY.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents.

CLASS II.
BEER STAMPS.—Hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.
STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, TAX PAID.—Ten gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.
STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, "OTHER THAN TAX PAID."—Distillery warehouse, rectified spirits and wholesale liquor-dealers.

CLASS V.
TOBACCO STAMPS.—Half pounds, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds and 60 pounds.

Class 1. To be gummed, dried and perforated and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2. Without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3. Without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons, and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, 3 on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4. Without gumming and perforation. Each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered and numbered.

Class 5.—One-half pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet. All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons attached to each stamp. Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington; the cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing.

Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color, to be permanent and the other fugitive.

All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be added.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing. Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made, either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said Department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

[A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.]

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter. Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year, nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon. In awarding the contract, the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so. Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Oct. 10, 1870.
Approved,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES
from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 2 (By Water.)
From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and
From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold, Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for whole distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.
From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.
From San Antonio, Texas, to—

Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.	Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.	

And any posts that may be hereafter established in North-west Texas, south of Red River.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.
From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.
From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas. | Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point, on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT AND OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Oct. 26, at noon, at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, for the erection of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, John O'Neil, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of each day.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to the President of the Commission or the Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to decline all proposals, if they deem it advisable.

(Signed,) RICHARD O'GORMAN, President.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT CLOCKS.
MILLER & GOODRICH, Agents,
NO. 25 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES.—The corner-stone of the new building of this institution will be laid by Bishop POTTER, and its anniversary celebrated, on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, at 2½ P. M., on the corner of Madison-av. and 89th-st. Music under the direction of Mr. George W. Warren. Madison-av. cars go to 86th-st. and 3d-av. Cars pass within two blocks of the ground.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARY STUART. Leading characters by Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Fanny Morant, Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson, Smith and Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Ritternans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Vining Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D., BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATHILDE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
CINDERELLA and LA SOMNAMBULA.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE MUTE OF PORTICI, (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, corner 36th-st.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the German Army.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from the Prussian head-quarters at Versailles says that the reports of the French successes before Paris are inventions to rekindle the courage of the people; that the Prussians still hold the positions occupied by them Sept. 19, and that but small skirmishes occurred last week. A diary of a Parisian, which fell into German hands, represent that but two months' supplies remain in the city, and the only way is to act on the offensive. A diary of events in Paris from the 8th to the 12th of October is telegraphed from Tours. M. JULES FAVRE is acting *ad interim* for M. GAMBETTA. Proceedings had been instituted against GUSTAVE FLOURENS for an alleged attempt at insurrection. Gen. SHERIDAN, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says the shirking and desertion in the German and French armies are about in the same proportion as in our armies during the war of the Rebellion. He thinks the fall of Paris a mere question of time. The cattle in Paris are reported, in a Berlin dispatch, to be infected with rinderpest. It is officially stated from Tours that the hostile armies are face to face, in strong force, at La Ferté St. Aubin, a small village thirteen miles to the southward of Orleans, and that a battle is imminent there. The French are sending reinforcements forward. This indicates that the French have abandoned the south bank of the Loire, and that the Prussians have followed them. A brother of Marshal BAZAINE denies that the General has refused to recognize the Republic, or that he held Metz for NAPOLEON. A Prussian dispatch brings a rumor that BAZAINE has sent an officer to Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz. Prussian dispatches represeent that Soissons, after an obstinate defense of four days, had capitulated to the Germans. The French outposts at Rouen were attacked by the Prussians on the 15th inst, the French holding their ground. Les Andelys, within a few miles of that city, has been occupied by the German cavalry.

GENERAL.

Most Rev. CHARLES FRANCOIS BAILLARGEON, Archbishop of Quebec, died on Friday night last, of dropsy of the heart, at the age of seventy-two.

The corner-stone for a new Home for Destitute Catholic Children, to be erected on Harrison-avenue, at Boston, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

There is yet some hope of the election of Gen. SCHENCK as Representative in Congress from Ohio.

WM. GAGE was convicted of murder in the second degree, Saturday, at Mansfield, Ohio, for throwing a train of cars from the track and thereby killing one man and injuring several others. He will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

WILSON, the murderer of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, after abstaining from food for nine days and four hours, accepted his evening rations Saturday. A motion for a new trial is supposed to be the cause of his coming to his mush and molasses.

The motion for a rehearing in the case against the City of Washington for the assassination rewards, was denied on Saturday. Judge CARTER took occasion to express his disapproval of rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

S. D. WILLIAMSON has been selected by the National Lincoln Monument Association as its general agent. The monument will cost $200,000, of which $22,000 have been collected.

The Coroner's jury at Haverhill, Mass., have concluded that Mrs. BICKFORD killed her son, and then committed suicide.

A fire at Charleston, West Virginia, recently destroyed buildings and stock to the amount of $50,000.

Great fires are raging in California, near Vallejo, Napa and Calistoga.

Yeddo was visited by violent storms, in September, which flooded the country, swept away houses, and destroyed many lives.

The Yale College Scientific Excursionists arrived at Fort Bridge, Wyoming, on Friday last, on their return from the mountainous regions of that Territory, in which they had made some interesting discoveries.

A destructive fire occurred at Orangeville, in the Province of Ontario, on Friday night, destroying eleven stores and hotels, and occasioning a loss of over $80,000.

Three thousand Spanish troops have just arrived at Havana.

There was a revolt of the blacks on the Island of Martinique on the 24th ult., when fifty plantations were burned and several whites killed.

There is said to be no opposition to the Tehuantepec concession in the Mexican Congress.

Saturday was very generally observed in the cities of the South, as a day of mourning for the death of Gen. LEE.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever, at Mobile, Ala., since the 18th ult., is 875.

The Political "Ingenu."

It appears from the HALL and O'GORMAN speeches, made at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, that the only defense that can be made to the "signing of the Erie bill" charge against Gov. HOFFMAN, is that it received the votes of Republicans in the Legislature, that it is the same as bills passed in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and is as applicable to the New-York Central and the Hudson River as to the Erie Road. We believe, however, that Gov. HOFFMAN and his followers are of opinion, and certainly take no pains to hide it, that a great many Republicans in the last Legislature were as corrupt as could be. We presume, if pushed to the wall, he and HALL and O'GORMAN would all three make affidavits that a more corrupt lot than the Republican members who voted for the Erie bill were never collected together in a deliberative body. It is certainly rather curious to find the Governor justifying his approval of a measure on the ground that it had the support of a body of persons who were not only not his own political associates, but whom he and his friends profoundly distrusted. As the community has hitherto understood the uses of the veto power, its principal object is the prevention of hasty, ill-advised, or corrupt legislation, and we believe that up to the present it has always been expected, not only by the party which elects a Governor or President, but by the rest of the world, that he will scrutinize measures emanating from his political opponents far more closely than those emanating from his own adherents and advisers. That certain members of the Republican Party voted for the Erie bill, is certainly a very good answer for HOFFMAN to make, to any reproaches cast on him by them; but they have, we believe, up to this date, not troubled him very much with their remonstrances. The persons who are now calling him to account are, first, the honest men of the State, of all parties, whose Governor he is, and for whom he acts, and who certainly never expected that he would excuse himself for conniving at a most outrageous swindle, by alleging that certain members of the Legislature, over whose action it was his special duty to watch, had done the same thing; and, secondly, the Erie stockholders, who have been despoiled of their property by the gang who brought the bill into the Legislature, and whose chances of recovering it were finally destroyed by the Governor's criminal neglect of his duty—to use a very mild term. Up to the signing of the bill nothing was lost; after it was signed all was lost; and it was HOFFMAN who signed it. How, then, can he venture, the Governor of this great State, to tell a plundered stockholder that he helped to bar his way to the recovery of his property, because Brown and Robinson of the Legislature had done the same thing, Brown and Robinson being men in whom he has no trust whatever? We have already spoken of the sweet simplicity he showed in the recent appointment of Judges to the General Term of the Supreme Court in this City, because they did not want to be moved; but we confess his announcement that he signed a most important bill because certain Republican members voted for it, shows that his nature is still more guileless, not to say infantile, than even his most admiring friends have led us to believe. We advised him lately to resort to missionary or educational work when he leaves the Governor's chair; but we ought to add, that we think the keeping of a kindergarten is the only useful position for which his extreme innocence would not disqualify him. The wiles of very little children, we think, he would probably be able to detect, and the close resemblance of his character to their own, would certainly endear him to them.

The second branch of his defense, that the bill is like one that was passed in Pennsylvania and other States for the government of other roads, and applies in this State to the New-York Central and Hudson River as well as to the Erie, is very curious. Some people would call it impudent, and so should we, if we had not had so many other proofs of the Governor's simplicity. Fancy a lawyer, past middle life, who, on receiving a bill which deprives the stockholders of a great corporation of the control of their property, never asks whether they have been consulted about it, whether they approve of it, or whether it had been passed at their instance. Fancy a Governor of the State of New-York pretending, in the year 1869, that he had never heard of any opposition on the part of the stockholders of the Erie Road to the character or management of the directors then in office, and whom the bill before him was intended to continue in office. Fancy him pretending that he thought the affairs of the Erie Road were in the same condition as those of the Hudson River and Pennsylvania Central; the relations of the directors to the stockholders the same, and that what was suited to the one would, under all the circumstances, be exactly suited to the other. Fancy him, too, when arrested and brought up for popular judgment, for having helped these wretched clients of the Erie Ring to retain their plunder, getting up before the people of the State, and before the victims of the swindle, smoothing his hair and straightening up his shirt-collar, and laying down in his defense a rule which would justify a gunsmith in selling a pistol not only to peaceable citizens, but to burglars, whom he knew to be engaged, at that moment, in effecting a forcible entry into a house over the way; or a druggist in selling poison not only on a physician's prescription to a respectable family, but to a person known to him as a professional poisoner, without any prescription whatever. What should be done with such a man? Unhappily there is only one thing to be done, and that is, send him back to private life, never again to lift up his head in any assembly in which honest people are in the majority.

The Model Democracy.

To judge of the Democratic Party, as Gov. HAWLEY justly remarked on Saturday night, we must note its opinions, its action and its purposes in States that bear testimony to its power. In Massachusetts it is a timid and comparatively harmless thing. In New-York, and especially in New-York City, strength and prosperity have developed the depravity of its nature and the consequences of its rule. We see it in Massachusetts cowed before the superior strength of Republicanism, and intent upon preserving passable appearances. In this City it has been absolute—its temper unchecked by considerations of prudence, its tactics unaffected by apprehensions of danger or by the promptings of honesty. Here we have the genuine, model Democracy, and the lessons it teaches are rapidly being appreciated by the country.

All the pretensions of theoretical Democracy are falsified by the practical Democracy with which New-Yorkers are unhappily familiar. It seeks support as the party of peace, of good faith, of honesty and economy, of reduced taxation, of purity in the civil service, of respect for law, and fidelity in its administration. These are paraded as points in the party's creed. There is not one of them, however, which the practice of the party in New-York does not palpably belie.

The Democracy with which our citizens are acquainted cares nothing for the national peace or the national credit, nothing for honesty or economy in the departments of Government, nothing for diminished taxation, nothing for excellence in departmental service, nothing for equity or for decency in the Courts of law. On the contrary, it has sustained demagogues and extremists in assailing Southern reconstruction, in making war upon the national creditor, and in retarding the restoration of specie payments. It has used its power to plunder the people, to convert improvements into jobs, to lay waste one prolific source of State revenue, and to inflict upon this City burdens made infamous by the swindling and robbery with which they are associated. It has increased the load of taxation until industry and trade stagger under its weight and tens of thousands of families have been driven into other localities. It has made the Executive at Albany the ally of the Erie Ring and the abettor of the Erie frauds, and the Government of the City a complex machine for promoting knavery and rendering robbery easy and safe. It has dragged the Judiciary into the mire, and has so prostituted the functions and power of the Courts as to render the attainment of justice almost impossible, and to inflict world-wide scandal upon the administration of law in this State. It has made systematic war upon the integrity of citizenship and of the ballot-box,—rendering naturalization a fraud and a farce, and an election a mere contrivance for registering the will of the rascals and ruffians who do the party's work at the polls.

When the people of other States are asked to believe the professions of Democratic platforms, we advise them to recall the results of Democratic management in a State of which Tammany has been master. Model Democracy is here, and behold its fruits!

Asiatic Politics.

Among the numerous *canards* for which the telegraph is responsible, we may with tolerable safety include the curious item, published a day or two since, to the effect that China had formed an offensive treaty with Japan. But a very slight knowledge of facts is sufficient to demonstrate the extreme improbability of any such arrangement having been made. The disinclination of the Chinese to admit the equality of any other nation with them has restricted intercourse between the Japanese and themselves to a mere nominal exchange of official and commercial civilities. Two or three trading junks have annually left the Chinese port of Ningpo for that of Nagasaki, and at long intervals a mission, which the Chinese by a convenient fiction represented to their Emperor as of a tributary nature, has been dispatched from Japan to China. Until within the last ten years, however, mutual isolation was the prevailing rule, and even at the present moment China still regards Japan as an inferior and, by right, tributary power. The idea of her entering into treaty relations with a Government she is not forced to admit as her equal in power would alone seem preposterous. The dread, moreover, entertained lest Japan should urge her own claims to the privileges accorded to Americans, French, British and others has been the mainspring of much of that unusual activity which has of late been visible in her foreign-officered arsenals and ship-yards. Unmistakable, though cautious, allusion to the growing power of Japan, and the advantages she was gaining by the adoption of foreign inventions, has been made in memorials and other published official documents. Upon no terms whatever would the Chinese consent to any action which would tend to bring about a closer connection between the Japanese and their own people.

There are, in connection with the recent massacres, other reasons which tell powerfully against the truth of the report, and of a nature, moreover, to make its truth or falsity a matter of utter indifference, so far as the Treaty Powers are concerned. Separated by five hundred miles of ocean, neither China nor Japan has any resources to undertake combined action. A few gun-boats, mainly commanded by foreigners, and half a dozen larger vessels, could not keep the sea for a week in presence of any of the foreign squadrons now present in the China seas. If there be any truth whatever in the rumor, it concerns foreigners merely in one respect—as evincing the determination at which China has arrived to oust foreigners whenever practicable, and as enabling them to form a correct estimate of the professed friendship of the Japanese Mikado. It is probably a mere "coolie talk," and expresses only what the Chinese *littérati* would like to see carried out, not what has actually been done. Since the treaty of 1860, rumors of this nature have been put in circulation about once every six months, but they have never before found any one bold enough to transmit them, as actual facts, over the telegraphic wires. The unusual and excusable state of excitement into which foreign residents at Shanghai have of late been thrown, by the menacing aspect of the rowdy population, is probably the cause of the report being, on this occasion, received with some degree of credit. Whether true or not, however, matters very little. The undoubted hostility of the Chinese just now may be of real consequence, and foreign Governments will not do their duty unless ample measures for the effective protection of their respective interests are at once carried out.

The Japanese are at this moment availing themselves of the services of the Russian naval commander-in-chief in bringing about the settlement of their long-pending disagreement with the Coreans. Their employment of foreign help in arsenals, dock-yards, laboratories and hospitals, is large and highly appreciative. It is therefore in the highest degree improbable that any such treaty as that announced would have been entered into on their part. Less conceited than the Chinese, they are far more intelligent, and have a fair comprehension of the difficulties which such a step as the forcible expulsion or massacre of foreigners would involve. The rumor is evidently set on foot by the Chinese "war party" or conservatives, who hope by this means to keep foreign residents in a state of continued uneasiness.

Questions for the People.

There are a good many people who excuse themselves from not taking much interest, much less an active part, in the struggle now pending in this State, by calling it or thinking of it as a *political* struggle, and therefore one in which good men may fairly take opposite sides, or may refuse to participate altogether. Political parties are, indeed, usually divided on questions of policy. Both desire the good of the country, but take opposing views of the best means of promoting it. It is, therefore, many think, permissible for people who are not good judges of questions of policy, to stand aloof and let the politicians fight it out, feeling assured that, whichever wins, society cannot on the whole greatly suffer. Of nearly all party struggles, indeed, this is in a great measure true. In free countries, the persons who take enough active interest in politics to keep the party machinery in motion, are people who, even if they are self-seeking and ambitious, do, on the whole, desire the good of the community, and seek it as their ultimate end.

But to look at New-York politics in this way would be positively ludicrous. The Government of this State and this City has for some years past ceased to be a political question in the ordinary sense of that term, and has become a *social* one; and this we want all the men and all the women of the community to remember. The members of the Tammany Ring, who employ HOFFMAN and BARNARD and CARDOZO, are not politicians, in the sense in which that term is generally used; they are not persons, that is to say, who have certain views on public policy, which they are desirous of having carried into effect by legislation. They are mere tricksters who have got possession of the Government, partly through frauds committed at the elections, and partly through skillful manipulation of the votes of the ignorant or criminal portion of the population. There is hardly one of them, who would not in any other country be at the very bottom of the social scale. They have no ideas at all about government, and would laugh at you if you suggested such subjects to them. Most of them are grossly ignorant; several can hardly read and write. Their sole object in concerning themselves with politics is to cheat and deceive, and their sole notion of political management is that it consists in dividing the products of their frauds judiciously among the smaller rogues who help them. There is hardly one of them whose word any one of their associates would think of believing wihout evidence to back it up. The Judges they hire to block the judicial investigation of their misdeeds, are persons such as have never been seen on the Bench of a civilized country, and whose mental and moral qualities, as well as whose manners, totally unfit them to occupy responsible positions. They have been over and over again exposed. Their misdeeds are known to nearly every lawyer at the Bar. It is only the gradual way the thing has come upon us, and the unfortunate effect on public spirit of the peculiarly heterogeneous composition of the population of this City, which make their appearance on our Bench anything but a shocking spectacle in our eyes.

Take two incidents that have occurred within a few days—the Erie election, and the proceedings taken in Court to procure for an unfortunate stockholder that inspection of the books which the State law expressly provides he shall have. There was nothing whatever political about the matter. It was all a robbery—in no respect different from the robbery of a man on Broadway, except that it was not attended with personal violence. The very same gang who have got hold of the City and State Government have stolen the Erie Railroad—a vast and valuable property—from its lawful owners, and, in order to prevent their being brought to justice, or being compelled to refund, have secured the services of two or three Judges, and of the Governor of the State, as confederates. These Judges seize the Special Term and Chamber business of the Court, against the law, so that any application for summary redress will have to be made to them, and to them only; and then the books of the Company are concealed, and anybody who wants to inspect them, preparatory to the election, is left to apply to one of these Judges for a mandamus. To resist this application, or any like it, and, indeed, to use the forms of law generally for the furtherance of the schemes of the gang, they employ two lawyers, one of them a member of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church, (Mr. BEECHER, we are sorry to see, thinks Prussian morals very much inferior to ours,) and the other a leading law reformer; and in they go into court, before a Judge whom they know to be a confederate of the tricksters, and get from him an order which stops pursuit of the gang for fourteen days, on a technicality. All this was done in broad daylight, in the heart of a Christian City, within the sound of hundreds of church bells, and in a court of justice. Was there ever a contrast so ludicrous, or yet so dreadful, seen anywhere? Can the record of anything like it be found anywhere, but in the stories which GREGORY of Tours tells of the thefts and outrages committed by the newly-converted barbarians of Gaul?

We tell the people of New-York that the questions now before them are not political questions. They are *social* questions. They touch the security of every man's person and property. They go down to the very foundations of social order. And the sooner these facts are recognized, the sooner are we likely to find a remedy for the evils which now shock every decent man and woman.

The Tweed organ was as foolish as it was wicked when it ostentatiously paraded the purpose of its party to resist, if need be, by violence, the operation of the Federal law for protecting the purity of the ballot-box. A seeming acquiescence might have averted suspicion,—and then the Tammany ruffians might have had a chance. But the avowals of the *World* were a defiance so impudent that the Federal authorities here and at Washington could not remain indifferent. Our correspondent at the capital, then, only tells us what all men of sense anticipated, when he reports the intention of the national Government so to sustain its officers here that no misgiving can remain as to the efficient performance of their duties. Tammany may take warning! We shall not only have an orderly election, but we shall have an honest election. And with order maintained and honesty upheld, who doubts the fate of Tammany?

Lack of financial capacity may have had something to do with the inglorious collapse of last week's attempt to force upward the price of gold. But quite as potent was the dread of Treasury interference, whether in the form of anticipated gold-interest or increased sales of coin. The Bulls might manage to cope with the Bears; and while the contest proceeded, business would suffer. The Treasury reserve, however, is a trifle too large to be overcome by the gamblers, and they evince their sagacity when they decline a trial of strength. The recollections of last Fall are not yet effaced. The experience of the two occasions should not be lost upon the Secretary. We shall be a step nearer the extinction of gold-gambling when the Treasury allows it to be understood, as a part of its settled policy, that the available resources of the Government shall be employed to counteract any merely speculative movement tending to a disturbance of values.

We are glad to observe that Mr. SUMNER, in his speech at the Botson ratification meeting, referred to the re-election of Mr. WILSON to the Senate as an object to be borne in mind in choosing members of the local Legislature. No man has more fairly earned the confidence and esteem of the Republican Party than Mr. WILSON. Mr. SUMNER does not exaggerate the excellence of his colleague when he speaks of his (Mr. WILSON'S) "life-long devotion to the slave, his hard work against the rebellion, and his practical labors everywhere." The Senate has more showy members, and members who make much longer speeches, than Mr. WILSON. But it has none who has works more unceasingly or more usefully, or whose character and judgment better qualify him for efficient service.

A man in Ohio has been convicted of murder in the first degree—his crime consisting of throwing a train of cars, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, off the track. The verdict is a righteous one. Imprisonment for life is not too stern a punishment for an act which imperiled the existence of many scores of passengers. But wherein consists the difference in moral guilt between a deliberate attempt to destroy a train and the negligence in management which renders railroad traveling a source of constant peril? Is not the switchman, or the engineer, or the conductor, whose negligence produces an accident by which passengers are killed, as really a murderer as the man just convicted in Ohio? And what other word than murder fitly expresses the degree of criminality which attaches to railroad directors whose inattention to duty is the primary cause of a large proportion of accidents, say, on the Erie Road?

The Ring hirelings of the Republican General Committee adjourned so late on Saturday night, or rather on Sunday morning, that they had no time to serenade their master and receive his benediction of "Well done good and faithful servants." That pious duty will probably be performed to-night, when the faithful may expect to have a jolly time over that famous punch-bowl in those famous "palatial stables." But the end is not yet. It by no means follows that, because the Ring triumphed over the General Committee, they will carry the primaries to-night, and get a Convention that will do their bidding. Even should they succeed in this, it will be a barren victory. The Press will have something to say about the course to be pursued by the Republican Party at the next election; and we have still to see a single Republican newspaper that counsels playing into the hands of Tammany in the present campaign.

An outrage perpetrated in the name of Justice is reported by the Brooklyn *Union* as having occurred in that city. A Mrs. SPENCER, who was recently assaulted most foully in Brooklyn, is an essential witness for the prosecution of the guilty ruffians, who happened to be arrested. Being unable to furnish security for her appearance as a witness at the trial, she is detained by the authorities. So far there is nothing unusual. Hard as it may seem, witnesses in similar circumstances are kept in confinement here as well as in Brooklyn—very often to their grievous injury. But it is the duty of the authorities to mitigate the discomfort of the detention as much as possible. In Brooklyn, however, a different rule prevails—at least in the case of Mrs. SPENCER. Having suffered cruel wrong at the hands of ruffians, she is made to suffer more wrong at the hands of the officials. According to the *Union*, she is "locked up in a loathsome cell, in company with thieves, vagrants and prostitutes." The fact is disgraceful to a civilized city. Our contemporary appeals to the Christianity of its neighbors for the requisite bail. Other witnesses, we must presume, are subject to the same indignities. Would it not be better, then, to invoke the pressure of public opinion to compel the authorities to amend their prison discipline?

The Boston *Post* applauds the platform of the Massachusetts Democracy, because, among other things, "it speaks out for the immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims." In what sense are we to receive the phrase "immediate settlement?" The Republican Party is for the earliest possible settlement of these claims, and if this be not obtained soon the fault will not be President GRANT'S. Meanwhile he relies upon diplomacy for the accomplishment of his purpose. Are the Massachusetts Democrats in favor of throwing diplomacy overboard, and declaring war against England if the claims be not paid instantly? Perhaps the *Post* will explain.

Canadian authority does not figure very creditably in the Manitoba business. The Red River insurrection was in the first instance the result of misconceptions which a little tact and generosity on the part of the officials, whom Canada sent to take possession, would have averted. To prevent a recurrence of trouble, the Ottawa Government led the Red River delegates to believe that the authors and managers of the movement which the latter represented should be guaranteed against vexatious prosecution—in fact, that there should be, practically, a general amnesty. The promise thus informally conveyed to RIEL and his associates was undoubtedly the cause of their pacific action toward the military expedition, which reached Red River in safety simply because RIEL offered no resistance to its progress. Evidently he acted in good faith. And he has been repaid with treachery. He and his associates are now fugitives from a territory which could not have been easily occupied without their consent. The end, we take it, is not yet. Gov. ARCHIBALD may issue proclamation after proclamation, but until he proclaim amnesty, the stigma of bad faith will attach to the Dominion, and the elements of mischief will retain their present force.

Tammany has issued hand-bills, giving an official list of the new election districts created by Mayor HALL'S jerrymandering process of redistricting the City, as a means of facilitating election frauds. Between each ward in the list, the Mayor has interjected a line or two of advice to voters, such as: "If you don't register, the Radicals will cheat you out of your vote!" "If you would put down Radical misrule, register!" &c. The hand-bills are issued from TWEED'S printing-house, in Centre-street, and for this little piece of official electioneering on behalf of Tammany, Republican tax-payers will be compelled to pay treble the price at which the printing could have been contracted for elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. MONTGOMERY AND MISS JANAUSCHEK.

The first week of the representations which Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK and several capable artists have been supplying at the Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, was ended Saturday night. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, who is to act with Miss JANAUSCHEK on Tuesday next, and until the present series of entertainments shall have closed, then performed for the first time under the present direction. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK also lent her services, and figured for a few minutes only, in what the French would call a dramatic scene, entitled "Come Here." The persons who remember Mr. MONTGOMERY as one of the "combination company" assembled at Niblo's a few weeks ago, will readily understand the sympathy which his acting in so romantic a play as "The Lady of Lyons" is fitted to inspire. Young, handsome and graceful, with large vocal resources and a mastery over elocution that few actors attain, *Claude Melnotte* was a being he could not fail to portray in the most attractive colors. Hence, we suppose, this choice of the play. Its rendering was most satisfying. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S personation of *Claude* is not conspicuous for an impetuous love, forcing upon one the conviction that the crime it causes is almost pardonable. But the peasant he paints is frank and manly, and tender and poetic in the highest degree. His passion reaches not a white heat, but it burns with a clear and steady light. His apostrophes to the canvas, instinct with his mistress' life, would have had a more natural sound had they been more feverish, but the dignified fondness of the love passages with *Pauline*, the charm of his word-pictures—"the honey of the eloquent tongue" was not wanting in this instance,—and the sad simplicity of his confession, offered the strongest grounds for admiration and applause. Mr. MONTGOMERY was recalled during the representation and was summoned before the curtain at its conclusion. Miss AGNES ETHEL endowed *Pauline* with more than needed plaintiveness, but played prettily and effectively nevertheless, and with especial cleverness, when her evident indisposition is taken into account.—Of the contribution of Miss JANAUSCHEK to the bill it is less easy to write than of the one more important—in length, at all events. Miss JANAUSCHEK, played in an adaptation of a German comedietta, bearing the title mentioned above. "Come Here" are the two words put upon the lips of an intended *debutante* by a manager who seeks to ascertain her capability of expressing, facially and orally, the different emotions. Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON — the manager in question — coins a score of imaginary incidents, in the course of which the *debutante* is to whisper affrighted, or astounded, or overwhelmed with grief, or brimming with maternal or conjugal love, these two words. How well Miss JANAUSCHEK can act—the sum total of the result aimed at—has been too decisively proven to require further affirmation of this kind. And we confess that the variety and impressiveness of her speech and gesture in this little piece did not lessen its unpleasant influence upon us. Miss JANAUSCHEK did express the emotions consequent upon the recital of all of Mr. ROBINSON'S harrowing tales with wonderful intelligence and force, but did not dispel the air of a show which seemed to envelope it. A small carpet placed in the centre of the stage brought back to memory the grouping of athletes and displays of an equally unintellectual order, and added to the illusion. The representative of *Mary Stuart*, and *Deborah* and *Lady Macbeth* must not seek relaxation in lesser victories in art than she is wont to win. To-night she figures in "Mary Stuart."

TO-NIGHT'S AMUSEMENTS.

Some changes in the bills of Metropolitan places of amusement solicit notice. To-night, at the Grand Opera-house, "Le Petit Faust" will be represented, with Mlle. SUSANNE THAL as *Marguerite*. The first appearance of Mme. SEEBACH, in the new drama of "Mathilde," is to be made at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company perform at Wood's Museum. A revival of "Cinderella" is to take place at Lina Edwin's. The RIZARELLIS are to add their feats to a long list of attractions at the Globe.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S.

At the close of the present week Miss LOTTA'S engagement at Niblo's will terminate, and a series of English opera performances will be commenced. We have already printed a list of the artists. It includes all the prominent performers of the Parepa-Rosa troupe, and of the Richings troupe, Mme. ROSA, of course, excepted. The strength of such a company is apparent. The repertory is proportionably large. During the first week's representations, "Martha," "The Huguenots," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Fra Diavolo," "Il Trovatore," "The Bohemian Girl," and "The Postillion of Lonjumeau" are in turn to be given. It will be admitted that the spice of variety, at all events, will not be wanting.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

We see with pleasure that Mr. VANDENHOFF'S readings are to be resumed at Association Hall to-morrow evening. His entertainments rise far above the plane of ordinary public recitations in respect of the reader's knowledge of his art, and they have, besides, all the interest and impressiveness of well-acted plays. CHARLES DICKENS' unfinished work, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, will be the reader's first subject. After-recitals are to be given, respectively, on the evenings of Thursday and Saturday.

Musical.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The series of Sunday concerts at the Grand Opera-house was commenced last evening. A numerous audience attended, and the programme afforded great pleasure. One advantage at least is derived from the coming of the opera-bouffe artists into the circle of concert singers. They do not bring remarkable voices or a remarkable method, but they interpret fresh compositions, and have no recourse to the very limited repertory upon which most vocalists are content to rely. Thus the bill last night included ADAM'S exquisite carol of "Noël," an air from "La Juive," a song from OFFENBACH'S "Chanson de Fortunio," the effective prayer (by a very strong chorus) from MAILLART'S "Dragons de Villars," an air from "I Masnadieri," and a duet from "Le Châlet." It is agreeable to note the introduction of these pieces, for until now familiar concert performers have been at small pains to wander from the beaten path. Only last night Miss NULLY PIERIS, with due respect for precedent, kept within its bounds, and sang once more ROSSINI'S "Inflammatus," and the "O Luce di quest' anima" from "Linda." Of the opera-bouffe artists, it is only necessary to say that although they are actors and not vocalists, they acquitted themselves very creditably of their respective tasks. Mlle. LEA SILLY succeeded especially well in the rendering of GOUNOD'S "Serenade," and was recalled, and M. ANTONY'S voice gave due weight to the aria allotted the *Cardinal* in the first act of "La Juive." The artistic success of the entertainment, however, was for a new-comer, Mlle. PERSINI, whose light voice bore evidence of culture, and overcame the difficulties of a long bravura air, which we believe to be from "I Masnadieri." The orchestra, under the alternate leadership of Signor CARLO PATTI and Professor TISSINGTON, contributed generously to the entertainment. Succeeding affairs of the kind will be made enjoyable and profitable if the tendency of the management toward liberal engagements takes the right direction.

Art.

We have lately seen some photographs from the studio of Mr. W. KURTZ so greatly superior to ordinary productions in this field as to deserve special notice. They indicate positive and gratifying advance in the science or art of photography in its purely mechanical features; but, as regards the more precious qualities of taste and imagination, their superiority is still more manifest. Mr. KURTZ is in truth an artist of high rank. He is not a mere conventionalist, an imitator of others, but a man of thought and originality. Some of the pictures in his collection deserve the careful examination of connoisseurs. Photograph galleries are as plenty as blackberries, but it is seldom that we find on their walls work that will approach for grouping, softness and absence of angularity, delicacy and ease of expression and adroit management of light, the best efforts of Mr. KURTZ.

An Almost Needless Correction.

When an individual who is everywhere known to be above reproach, is accused of a criminal act, it would seem to be almost an absurdity to take the pains of contradicting the story. This remark may be justly applied to Mr. GEORGE H. GILBERT, of the well-known Wall-street banking firm of FARNHAM, GILBERT & Co., who was recently mentioned in the newspapers as having been arrested for receiving stolen bonds. Of course the statement was wholly without foundation in fact, as everybody knows who is acquainted with the gentleman in question. The truth is that the guilty party assumed this innocent person's name—a common trick, by the way—and this misled the Court and the reporters. This correction is given voluntarily, by us, in justice to Mr. GILBERT.

The Ladies' German Relief Fair.

Our readers will see, by an advertisement in another column, that the Fair, or Bazaar, for the benefit of the wounded within the German lines, and the widows and orphans of the slain, will open this evening, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory. It should not fail to receive a generous patronage from the people of this City. The cause is one that appeals to the sympathies and charity of all, without regard to nationality. Upward of 8,000 French men, now in charge of the Germans, are to share in the benefits derived from the Bazaar. It is to be opened by addresses from WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Dr. KRACKOWITER, preceded by introductory remarks from the German Consul-General ROSING, and followed with music and patriotic songs, the effectiveness of which will be secured by the combined chorus of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females.

From a feeble effort commenced in faith on St. Luke's Day, 1852, by Rev. J. H. JUATE, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church, this charity has grown from its original limits of two rooms in Hudson-street to its present size and strength. Amid the fluctuations of society and of domestic and financial affairs, such a retreat has often become a solace and value, to be duly estimated only by those so fortunate as to enjoy its privileges for the mind, body, and soul. Already the history of this charity covers cases of granddaughters of a Bishop, mother and sister of a gifted clergyman, and of women once in far different positions. The wants of the City and the Church now call emphatically for this new enterprise of increased accommodation, and we trust that the new building, already commenced, and rearing its beautiful proportions on the corner of Madison-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, will command the approbation of this generous community, and afford to many a mother, widow and sister who may, amid the changes and chances of life in our great City need its sheltering roof, all the privileges of a Christian home.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SYRIAN MISSION.

Meeting at the Thirty-seventh-Street Presbyterian Church—Addresses by Dr. Stuart Dodge, E. D. G. Prime, and Others.

At Dr. SPRING's Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, the representatives of the Syrian Mission, Dr. STUART DODGE, Dr. HITCHCOCK, POST and others, addressed a large congregation on behalf of that work, which has lately been turned over to the care of the Presbyterian Church by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. E. D. G. PRIME being introduced, said: Having been called during the past year to visit the missions in Asia, I was requested to occupy a part of this evening in telling something of the progress of the cause of Christ in those distant lands. At the request of the Board, I confine myself to the Syrian Mission. I look upon this assemblage, to-night, as a sort of ratification meeting. An important question is proposed to you this evening: "Are you willing to accept the sacred trust confided to your future care by the transfer of this Syrian Mission to your church by the American Board?" I was at Beyrout when this proposition was being discussed, and noticed that although the mission brethren were willing to do what was best for the work, they felt that after their severance from the parent Board they would be groping in the dark. But we know that the Presbyterian Church will never be a bad step-mother to this favorite child of the Missionary Board. The speaker gave an interesting description of Beyrout in the first years of this mission, and the difficulties and dangers thrown in the way of the pioneers of the good work by the Greek and Roman Catholic Christians already settled in that vicinity. In conclusion, he called upon the Church to sustain the efforts to awaken in the future the spirit of Christianity, slumbering, as it were, in that far-off Syrian land.

Dr. STUART DODGE, long connected with the [illegible] College, was the next speaker. He [illegible] help those who help themselves is a [illegible] of philanthropy. The establishment [illegible] college at Beyrout, where there are today [illegible] young men, was brought about for the [illegible] of educating native missionaries, avail[illegible] all the Protestant missions in Syria. It [illegible] pre-eminently successful. We find that [illegible] come there imbued with all the super[illegible] and dark vagaries of their faith lose [illegible] two years' residence, and when they [illegible] abroad with as firm and sensible a [illegible] mind as we generally see. We have a medical class of twenty-five, who can and will exercise an all-powerful influence on the minds of their fellow-countrymen. We want and are preparing scientific and well-trained native preachers here. Dr. CALHOUN, Dr. JESSUP and Mr. EDDIE are devoting their energies to this task. These gentlemen are doing much for the higher walks of literature, as well as for the immediate religious education of the natives, which will benefit the world at large in time to come, in a measure hardly to be anticipated now. When we in that land heard of this great union between the Presbyterian Church and the Syrian Church, our hearts leaped with a thrill of joy, for we knew that great things were to come of it. In conclusion, he said, as the Moslem tradition ascribes the destruction of a certain mountain in the Holy Land to the shedding of a single spark of God's glory upon it, may we see that glory destroy all the superstition and heathenism throughout the fair lands of the earth.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Union Hill Seminary, dwelt upon the flourishing condition of the Mission to-day, saying that for once here Protestantism had set its foot down in this land and worked with as much shrewdness as the Papacy itself. Speaking of the College, he said that $200,000 was necessary to establish and maintain it as the home through which the evangelizing of the Arab race may be accomplished.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Celebration of the Fifth Jubilee of the Arrival of the Pilgrims—Eloquent Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bacon.

The announcement that, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, the fifth jubilee of the landing of the Pilgrims was to be celebrated last evening, had the effect of drawing together a large, earnest and highly intelligent congregation. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D. of New-Haven, delivered an able discourse on "The Church History of the Pilgrims prior to their coming to New-England." He said that this year 1870, completes a fourth part of a thousand years since a few exiles from England, looking for a better country, landed in the Winter solstice on the coast of the then almost unknown territory which JOHN SMITH had many years before named New-England. We love to recount with gratitude to them and to Him whose servants they were, the consequences of the beginning which they made in weakness and in suffering. They were the first founders of our American nationality, the germs of our national life and institutions. They came here in the *May Flower*, and New-England began to bloom like a garden when they occupied the wilderness which they had chosen for their home. Let their memory live for ever long as the pale anemone springs where their tears were shed. In these lectures there would not be time to trace the effects of the immigration, and the lecturer would not attend to these incidents. He would go back to the age of the Reformation in the sixteenth century. The Reformation really began in 1517, and was meant to supersede that superstition which had usurped the name and place of Christianity. The Reformation was really a political war, combined with the religious elements that became dissatisfied with the then existing order of things. The Roman Catholic religion, or, more properly, the Roman Catholic Church, was everywhere a political institution. The Pope and the Bishops of that Church were often in conflict with the civil governments in the Middle Ages, and sometimes the former ruled the latter so that if there was to be a reformation of the Church, it must take place under the protection of some civil power, or else in the form of a political revolution. It was a necessity of the times, therefore, that the first attempts under LUTHER had to be suppressed, although the people and a large number of the people and clergy were anxious for it. LUTHER, however, began to recall men's minds from priestly influences. The political condition of Europe was such that the reformers of necessity were almost opposed to the secular powers. Everywhere the political elements of the reformation dominated in determining the form of ecclesiastical institutions and arrangements which were then inseparably connected with the secular powers of the whole world. Liberty for the State or King had to be secondary to the ecclesiastical tyrannies of Rome. What the reformers had to fight for was the primitive Church Gospel, and they conceived that England being a nation, she had a right to have a national Church independent of Rome, it being assumed that the people of a Christian nation, State or Kingdom were all Christians as good as those who ruled the organization known as the Church, and also assumed that they were represented in their Governments. Arrangements were, therefore, made for the reformation of ecclesiastical institutions in conformity with the theory of nationalism. Every baptized people were to be as independent of Rome as Rome had heretofore been independent of them. Before the Reformation, in proportion as the political elements were popular, the Church government was Presbyterian. The reformers accepted what they got when State necessities obliged the Government to take sides with them. In England, the country whence we derive our origin and language, the two-fold character of the Reformation became more conspicuous than in any other country. But after a while the real reformers saw that reformation was really no reformation at all. The Church was little controlled by the State. Sovereign and political purity were as far off as ever. The grand churches and livings despoiled from the Church of Rome were not devoted to the education of the people or any other useful purpose, but were given over to the secular and political nobles, who were thus bribed to support the Crown. The Puritans who came over here wanted to see the reformation perfected. Mighty men arose, who insisted on reforming the Church to perfect purity.

CONSCIENCE.

Sermon by Rev. G. H. Hepworth—Appeal to the Honest Men of New-York.

The flowery eloquence of Mr. HEPWORTH, and his practical discourses, which on Sunday evenings partake more of the character of lectures than dogmatic sermons, have established for the Church of the Messiah a great popularity, not only with Unitarians, but with church-goers generally. Last evening the spacious edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Here, as in most of our City churches, the influence of music in deducing the religious element is fully recognized, and the fine organ, and the artistic quartet add much to the interest in the services.

Mr. HEPWORTH preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, selecting his text from St. John, eighth chapter and ninth verse: "Being convicted by their own conscience." He said: There is in the midst of our human nature a very curious faculty, divine in its mission and godlike in its power. Conscience, which bestows upon us a knowledge of right and wrong, which we enjoy with God, and which is an atom of the Godhead. It is that which gives character and tone to life. Its truthfulness we can always trust, and its monitions we can afford to obey. We learn some things—such as astronomy and the natural sciences—by reason and research, but with regard to our inner life, conscience is the all-controlling power, which acts like instinct, knows always what to say and what to do, and from whose decision there is no appeal. As trees go from the outside and inside, so man seems to combine these two characteristics of vegetable life. A man may be in no doubt about his conduct, for the voice of God within him is ever ready to tell him whether it be right or wrong. [illegible] ing you with a calm and contented mind when you accomplish a noble or heroic action. How very strange it is the good man cares for no man's opinion if he has a good opinion of himself, and the bad man is reckless of the opinion of others, since he has a bad opinion of himself. The bad man is in constant fear, dare not look you in the face, and unhappy, wretched and miserable, is ever hunting in the dark after innuendoes, and ever remains in wrong relationship with the world. If you do right, you know it, and you are brave. If you do wrong, you know it, and you are a coward. Right is chivalrous, wrong is drooping and [illegible] Conscience is God's word. It is constantly saying "don't do that" or "do that." If we obey its commands we feel happy and content; if, on the other hand, we cover up conscience we cannot look the world in the face, but feel ourselves guilty before God. Live for others, and the life of others steals into your soul and you feel bigger; if for yourself, you are like the tree cut down—withered and decaying. The one thing which the world needs, and New-York in particular, is honesty. Our City possesses everything else but this, and nowhere in the universe is it more required. Young men especially, starting in life, should not lock up conscience in the safe, but, above all things, should obey her injunctions and cultivate honesty of purpose. Avarice and a desire for political power will lead to ruin; but if we take off our hat to conscience, and make her the President of the Republic of our lives, all will go well. In France the scheming ambition of adventurers eventuated in three successive *coups d'état* and three reigns of terror. And so in every life the reign of terror will surely come, if ambition and passion are not controlled. Be loyal to the right; ask your own soul are you in the path of duty, and you have nothing to fear; if you neglect this sacred obligation, then there is nothing for you but hell somewhere. The speaker drew an illustration of his subject from SHAKESPEARE's Richard III., showing how, on the fatal field of Bosworth, conscience was a power of light to *Richmond*, but of darkness to the panic-stricken *Richard*. He then in very forcible language presented the necessity for cultivating public conscience. If the good men, the Christian men, the loyal men of New-York, regardless of all denominational distinctions, would unite in a crusade against evil, they could in one year remove much of the drunkenness, vice and political corruption which curses this great City. So long as these remain, we must hold ourselves as partly responsible for the evil. The Church should be on the right side, and it neglects its duty if it forgets that public conscience ought to be cultivated. Let young men, especially, be loyal to the right; if they would wish their lives in the next twenty years to be happy, if they wish all their relationships in life, as sons, as fathers, and as citizens to be blessed, let them be loyal to conscience, and on all occasions seek her approving smile. After the sermon a contribution was raised to defray some expenses in connection with the Sabbath-school.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

A Christian View of Pleasure and Recreation—Suggestions to Ministers and Churches.

Last night Rev. W. T. CLARK, pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church, in Harlem, preached to an attentive audience on "Popular Amusements." As a basis for his discourse, he read Solomon's exhortation to enjoy pleasure, and his plea for recreation—a time for everything, to dance, sing, &c. He gave a brief review of amusements, and showed that all great men, from SOCRATES to ADAM CLARK, were men who loved pleasure and innocent amusement, and who would spend hours in jumping over chairs with children, for want of something better. Creation needs recreation, and we Americans need it much more than any other. One of the best societies that could be founded here would be a laughing society, where the members should meet one or more evenings in the week for mirth and fun, and the rules should be so exact that any member who did not contribute his quota of wit should be expelled. Social life needs amusement to keep us from contracting into mere bargaining and shaving machines. People once thought that pleasure, like sugar, was not good for the masses, but chemistry has proved the latter to be both wholesome and nutritious, and sociology and philosophy have also shown the former to be equally necessary and beneficial for man. Amusement is the prolific source of happiness. How good it is to lay aside the burden and the care, though but for a moment, and to laugh and leap for joy. How good it is in the hour of sadness to sit beneath the parting clouds. Amusements call forth the finer and purer graces of the heart. It takes a peevish man to do mean acts; but the happy, cheerful man does the noble act in a noble way. But why are we so unhappy in the midst of all that Infinite Love has done to make us otherwise? Why, but because we stick pins in ourselves, and make our daily life miserable with worldly care and anxiety. We should remember that there is a time to laugh and a time to sing, a time to dance and to be merry, as well as to be anxious and weeping, and by improving those times we shall become fortified against the days that have no pleasure. There are thousands among us hurrying on to the grave with lightning speed who think they are living, but they know not what it is to live. To live is to be happy and to make others happy. Gladness makes the heart tender, and we wish everybody to be as happy as ourselves in such moments. All can minister to the happiness of others. There are none so poor but they can delight somebody. A game of cricket will do more to relieve the misanthropy than an apothecary's shop. A sweet song will scatter the blues as quick as a gun-shot will drive away crows. Every joy that we share opens a new fountain of happiness. But amusement must be the pleasure, and not the business of life. The heart-strings strained by constant use will yield but indifferent music, but under the inspiration of innocent recreation they yield the sweet melodies of heaven. Excessive indulgence becomes burdensome, and there are none so hard worked as those who have nothing to do. The pleasure-seeker is the pain-finder. Work and amusement must go together. Pleasure without work dissipates the mind, but toil creates a relish for and appreciation of the former, and both combined make men happy. The rowdy is the full-grown pleasure-seeker, who began with license for law, and whose highest ambition is indulgence in every form of vice, madness and crime. Pleasure is the bride of virtue. He is happiest who is honest, noblest, best. We have in our midst a large class whose only work is pleasure, and who only labor that they may enjoy pleasure the more, and they call for another large class to amuse them. And, as a rule, the purveyors of pleasure are the most immoral class of the community. They want money and only money, and thousands and tens of thousands fall victims to their wiles. And churches and ministers are greatly to blame for this, for they have condemned amusements in the mass and without exception. And young people who love pleasure and who must be amused, feel themselves under the ban of the Church, and hence give free run to their passions. Think, said the speaker, of giving our public schools over to pugilists and blackguards as teachers and principals, or our colleges to prize-fighters and disreputable persons. And yet this is what the Christian Church has done with amusements. Let Christian ministers and churches do their duty in this matter, and the theatre and opera-house may become most powerful allies in disseminating religious and moral influence, and no man or woman in this or any other city will be found to attend an exhibition of imported legs. We have allowed the devil to cater to us in amusement long enough; it is now time that the Christian community took the matter up and provided such amusement as is needed by our families and ourselves.

Dancing—Sermon by Rev. Charles Backman.

Rev. CHARLES BACKMAN preached, last evening, at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the subject of "Dancing." Any admirers of the terpsichorean art among the congregation must have been the reverse of delighted at the reverend gentleman's discourse, for he was quite pronounced in his condemnation of the "light fantastic toe." Many Christians, he said, who indulged in the pastime of dancing were accustomed to claim that justification for the practice was to be found in the Scriptural phrase, "There is a time to dance." With regard to this, it was important to notice that the dances mentioned in Holy Writ were prompted by religious feeling. Again, the dances were generally by bands of maidens, and promiscuous dancing was unknown. The only dances for which the Scriptures afforded justification were perhaps the measured movements in which the sect known as Shakers and their colored brethren at the South indulged when under the influence of intense religious excitement. The Word of God gave no warrant for the lascivious dance of the present day. It was also contended by the votaries of Terpsichore that the practice had the sanction of religious people. He, however, believed that no sincere follower of Christ ever indulged in it without subsequent compunctious visitings. They should bear in mind that not all professing to be Christ's, were in reality his. It could not be denied that lovers of the dance have never been distinguished for piety or practical virtue. Some years ago the community was shocked by seeing the name of a divine of this City figuring on the Committee of Arrangements for a ball given in honor of the Prince of WALES, and the surprise and disgust caused by the circumstance evidenced clearly the healthy state of public sentiment in regard to the practice of dancing. He fancied he heard some Christian mother exclaim: "But young people must be young people." Well, he was perfectly satisfied, for his own part, that young people should enjoy themselves. But he would ask Christian mothers were they prepared to expose their children to the dangerous fascinations and allurements of the ball-room? It was further urged that dancing tended to soften the heart and improve the manners. Both statements, he contended, were false. As to the first, its complete refutation was to be found in the story of the daughter of Herodias, who claimed from Herod the head of John the Baptist as the reward of her elegant dancing. In regard to the second, he would ask who were the professors of dancing who undertook to polish the manners of our youth? Were they not for the most part French and Italian barbers and cooks who had abandoned the razor and the sauce-pan for the fiddle. There were, he was happy to say, thousands of good men and women, ornaments of society, who never saw the inside of a ball-room. On the contrary, it was to be remarked that the energies of frequenters of ball-rooms were situated rather in their heels than their heads. A desire to dance was an almost infallible token of spiritual degeneration. The Apostles and disciples did not dance. There were only two conditions on which dancing could be indulged in with safety—where it was an act of devotion, and when it was confined to people of the same sex. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman earnestly exhorted his hearers to shun the fascinations of the ball-room, and all amusements likely to lead the soul from the sacred paths of purity and goodness, where alone true happiness was to be experienced.

OTHER SERVICES.

The New-England Congregational Church—Sermon by the New Pastor, Rev. Merrill Richardson.

The New-England Congregational Society, which has been heretofore worshiping in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, on Fifth-avenue, opposite the Croton Aqueduct, but whose numbers have so increased as to make it necessary to seek more enlarged accommodations, met for divine worship in that place for the last time yesterday. In the morning, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, formerly of Salem Church, Wooster, Mass., but who has recently accepted a call from this Society, and for whose installation as pastor preparations are being made, preached an eloquent and eminently practical sermon. Bearing by no means a remote personal resemblance to the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Mr. RICHARDSON's sermons and his style of delivery still more strikingly remind the hearer of Mr. BEECHER. Eminently practical in his teachings, abhorring pharisaical shams, and impressing upon all the necessity of a practical everyday application of religious truth, according to the knowledge which each may have, the new pastor is evidently destined to become no obscure star amid the constellation of divines on Murray Hill.

The text selected as the basis of yesterday morning's sermon was the seventeenth verse of the seventh chapter of John: "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself." Today, as at the time when our Savior uttered these words, the world presents, he said, much confusion, and conflicts of opinion were among wise and well-meaning men, from the Pope with his spiritual infallibility, down through all the various forms and shades of sect and creed; so much so, that the great mass of the poor, the low and ignorant, in their aspirations after Divine truth might well give up the search in despair, since the wise and the learned, who have made it a life-long study, fail to agree on what may be accepted as the true doctrine. The trouble was, that book study was not the means ordained by Christ for the discovery of His truth. To him who begins by doing the will of God so far as he knows it—by being honest, virtuous and just to his neighbor, gradually God reveals His will. Religion was not a creed, though many creeds had grown out of it. God does not teach by creeds, but on the contrary scatters His spiritual truth broadcast, as He does the beauties of nature, so that we may have the pleasure and discipline of searching it out.

It was announced that this congregation would worship, hereafter, in the church, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, formerly an Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on Liberal Christianity.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached, last evening, at Irving Hall, taking as his subject, "Relations of the Unitarian Faith to the Particular Creeds of Christendom." The reverend Doctor's text was from St. John, seventh chapter and fifth verse: "For neither did his brethren believe in him." The devout Jews, he said, as well as the Romans, suspected our Savior, in consequence of his disregard of their hallowed customs in many instances. He could not break down the spirit of caste unless he associated with those with whom custom forbade intimacy. He was therefore called the friend of publicans and sinners, gluttonous and a wine-bibber. He healed on the Sabbath-day, and pardoned the woman taken in adultery, and both these acts offended the moral sensibilities of the Jews. These facts, he said, were applicable to those who were animated by the spirit of Christ, whenever they proclaimed ideas that contravened the received religious opinions of the day. The close of the last century saw a minor reformation, a secondary religious movement, set on foot in England. It was to hold creeds responsible to the Word of God, and not the Word responsible to creeds. The original Reformation merely established the right of private judgment, and the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and there it stopped short. The world did not stop short, however. The aspirations of the human soul were continued, and time brought about a new reformation as against Calvinism, Trinitarianism, and what is understood to be Evangelical orthodoxy. Persecution of these new reformers ensued, and attempts were made to crush out the liberality in religious belief which had evinced itself. It is a fact that Trinitarianism and Calvinism have never flourished where there has been perfect freedom of opinion. The house of Dr. PRIESTLY, in Birmingham, was assaulted by a mob, and that honored divine was forced to fly to America. Freedom to hold one's faith in its entirety does not even, at the present day, prevail anywhere. The intolerance exhibited in our own country, in social life, against Unitarianism is just as oppressive (outside of New-England, at least) as the curse of the priest or the ban of the law was in the olden time. It must be admitted that the spirit of religious inquiry awakened by the Reformation caused many to go beyond belief in Christianity at all. HUME, TYNDALE, and other reformers, became disbelievers, and this disbelief was occasioned by the spirit of persecution evinced by orthodoxy. If the early Unitarians had found, after a critical examination of the New Testament, that it maintained creeds which they could not in conscience hold, they, too, would, doubtless, have rejected Christianity. But they were driven to no such extremity. They found that it did not justify the accepted doctrines of the Deity, of Christ, the personality of the Holy Ghost, the vicarious atonement, the total depravity of man, or the necessity of a supernatural change of heart. In advancing their new doctrines the early Unitarians had against them the influence of the holy lives of those who had grown up under the old systems. Many of these holy souls, in flowering into full fruition, had even taken on the form of Romanism. The speaker then went on to show that the old beliefs grew out of the necessities of their day, and that progress in religion is just as natural, just as essential as the changes that have gone on in the political world. First, there was the patriarchal system, then absolutism followed; next came constitutional and limited monarchies, and finally representative government. The forms of the Catholic Church, in their origin, bridged over the gulf between Paganism and Christianity, and served a good purpose. The close of the doctor's discourse was an advice to liberal Christians to adhere to a braver and bolder maintenance of their position, and rest assured that Truth would eventually be prevalent.

The Duties of Pastors and People—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ormiston.

Yesterday morning Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., preached an interesting sermon on the duties of pastors and members of churches and congregations, taking his text from the fifteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans as follows:

"And I am sure that when I come unto you I shall come in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me; that I may come unto you with joy, by the will of God, and may with you be refreshed."

The speaker sought to impress upon his hearers the duty of prayer for their pastor. The true relation of pastor and people was not one of a time-serving or slavish nature. It did not consist of a Popish or superstitious incantation over the living or the mumbling of certain words over a corpse for the repose of the soul. The doctrine taught in the text was a living doctrine. In it three things were suggested; first, the subject-matter which ought to engross the pulpit; second, the fullness of the Gospel scheme, and lastly, the sympathy which ought to exist on the part of the Church for the minister. The last point was dwelt upon at length. The reverend gentleman contended that the prayers of the church for the pastor are of the most vital importance; that, unless a minister does have the earnest, heartfelt, sincere and persistent prayers of the members of his church, he cannot be either a useful or satisfactory teacher of God's word. He must, indeed, be a poor preacher for whom the members of his church did not pray.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham on the Duties of Citizens at the Polls.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached a sermon on the law of sacrifice, yesterday morning, before a very large congregation at Lyric Hall, in which he said: "No man who is conscious of himself, of the richness of sympathy, can live in the world without feeling that it is his business that there should be less poverty, less evil and less sin. It is not right to be insensible to the woes of humanity. How can noble, rich, worthy men live in a City governed, I would say wretchedly misgoverned, as this is, and be content to become the victims of it? There are emergencies when much is to be done. If the men and women in this City had any sense of their opportunities they could purge it in a single [illegible] of influence, if they do their whole duty at the polls, and work with all their might until it is regenerated. They think too much of themselves. The ballot is one means of expressing force, but if there be no force, what can the ballot express? Nothing. We speak of the evils being deep-rooted—but virtue is deeper still. The evils are weeds, while virtue is a vine, an oak, fed by the light and air of Heaven, and which only heaven's thunder and lightning can overthrow."

Courtship—The Principles Which Should Govern Young Men—Sermon by Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Methodist Church, Grand-street, Williamsburg, lectured last evening on "Courtship and the Principles which Should Govern Young Men" before a large audience, principally consisting of young [illegible] The reverend gentleman proceeded to [illegible] that no individual [illegible] his full natural development without entering matrimony. Without it man was incomplete and imperfect; and to secure those domestic relations which constitute the essential elements of human happiness—the bonds of affection which unite parent and child, brother and sister—it was highly important to ascertain the qualities of the lady and carefully consider whether a union with her would produce those results. In this design all unguided passion should be laid aside, and all concern for dress and appearance, for experience has taught that beneath that exterior which is apparently all meekness and goodness there may lurk the elements of passion that would destroy all married bliss. The frivolous, dictatorial, idle, extravagant and tattling should be avoided with sedulous care, for she who is either of these would not be suited for constant companionship, but would render her home discontented and miserable. Look for substantial as well as artificial excellencies in her you would make your wife. She should above all be chaste and pure. Such association, next to religion, is the best and surest preserver of virtue in a young man, and will supply that void in his nature inseparable from the life of the unmarried. Both parties should be governed by purity of motives. The peace of character and happiness of thousands have been wrecked and destroyed by contracting matrimony with different intentions. This principle was applicable to male and female, and the slightest approach to anything like immorality in either ought to be the signal for immediate separation. Continued acquaintance under such circumstances would be fraught with the worst results, and finally terminate in humiliation, misery and shame. In conclusion, he asserted that while a young man might wish to have a wife possessed of beauty, wealth and accomplishments, that desire should not influence his selection, but it should be determined by the graces of her mind and heart.

Bedford-Street M. E. Church—Sunday-School Anniversary.

The Bedford-street M. E. Church was well filled yesterday afternoon with children belonging to the Sunday-school and members of the congregation, who had assembled to listen to addresses on the occasion of the anniversary of the school. The pastor of the church, Rev. JOHN A. COOKMAN, was present, also the Superintendent of the school, and several clergymen. The first address was delivered by Mr. WARREN, of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, who spoke earnestly in behalf of missionary work among the children. He concluded by relating a story of a wonderful jewel which was in the collection of the King of Saxony at Dresden. This jewel consisted of a silver egg which opened and disclosed a golden yolk, which in turn opened and discovered a beautiful bird, whose wings were set with diamonds, and in the body of the bird was contained a beautiful crown set with rare jewels. The speaker likened the egg to the Holy Bible, which contained many precious gems. If the children would press it to their hearts, they would find a golden crown, and if they were earnest in the work of bringing children into the Sabbath-school, they would find their crown set with jewels.

After a hymn, "The Beautiful River," the pastor of the church introduced Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who addressed the children on the subject of doing good to others. Reciting the nursery poem of "Little Jack Horner," he said that little boys, instead of doing as "Jack Horner" did, eat his plum all alone by himself, should share their plums with others, and when they got religion they should go forth and preach or send others who would preach to the ignorant and unenlightened.

Rev. Mr. BOOLE was then introduced and made a few remarks on the duty of children to sustain the Sunday-school and showing what good could be done by them by inducing other children to attend. The exercises then closed with a few remarks from the pastor of the church.

Rev. Chauncey Giles on the Second Coming of Christ.

The first of a prospective series of lectures on the doctrines of SWEDENBORG was delivered last evening by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of New-York, before a large audience in the Brooklyn Hall, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adams-street, Brooklyn. His subject was "The Second Coming of Christ," and he argued at length the Swedenborgian view of the promised event.

Religious Brevities.

Rev. E. R. KEYES, a former Methodist minister, and now a Swedenborgian, preached before the Swedenborgian Society at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, last night.

St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, which has been closed for repairs, and handsomely refitted, was reopened for service yesterday.

Professor DOOLITTLE, of Rutgers College, preached, yesterday, in the First Reformed Dutch Church on Grand-street, Jersey City, morning and evening.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Account of its Past and Present Labors—Evangelical Work Among the Chinese in California—Address by Rev. Dr. Vermilye and Bishop Eastburn.

The friends of the American Tract Society assembled at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, last evening, for the purpose of hearing a statement of the missionary work being accomplished among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, and other destitute classes of the South and West. Rev. Dr. JOHN COLTON SMITH presided. Mr. J. M. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Society, said that its receipts for the year in donations and legacies, amounted to $116,171 08, and that its expenditures exceeded its entire income by $20,000. At present it prints tracts and other religious works in 141 different languages or dialects. It has issued in forty-five years 482,000,000 copies of publications, and during the past year it issued more than 55,000 copies daily, of which 5,000 were volumes. During the year 287 colporteurs have been engaged in thirty-four States and Territories, and in portions of adjacent countries. They performed nearly 112 years of labor, held or addressed 10,220 religious meetings, made 255,397 Christian family visits, of which nearly one-sixth were Protestant families habitually neglecting to attend evangelical preaching. More than one-tenth were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 15,819 were Protestant families without the word of God. Of these colporteurs, 124 engaged in the South, made nearly 100,000 Christian family visits, found more than 10,000 families destitute of the Bible, organized or aided over 1,000 Sabbath or secular schools, among the destitute whites and freedmen, and reported over 4,700 hopeful conversions in more or less direct connection with their labors, and the publications distributed. Mr. STEVENSON also made the following exposition of the labors of the Tract Society: During the year a delegation from the Society made an extended tour in the Pacific States and territories, and by direction of the Committee, with the aid and co-operation of the principal evangelical Churches there, opened a depository and established an agency in San Francisco, for the prosecution of Union Missionary Colportage among the miners, Chinese and other needy classes. Rev. FREDERICK E. SHEARER has been appointed District Secretary for this new field, and has assumed the direction of the work. The report of this delegation shows that while the proportion of evangelical Church members in the whole United States is seventeen per cent., on the Pacific Coast it is only three and a half per cent., and outside of a few favored districts it is only two per cent. Encouraging results have attended the labors of the eight colporteurs engaged in this field. One of these colporteurs, CHAN CHONG, is a Christian Chinaman, who labors with much acceptance among his countrymen, of whom the Pacific Coast has a population of nearly 80,000. With him an American colporteur co-operates, the one gathering the heathen for Sabbath or night schools, and the other enlisting Americans as teachers. CHONG distributes, in connection with his personal efforts, tracts from the mission Press, long aided by this Society, at Shanghai, China. Occasional conversions are reported from among these strangers. The Society is issuing a book in Chinese and English, the work of Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, of the Chinese mission, San Francisco, which is intended to assist the learners, and all who are instructing Chinamen in the English language and the Christian religion.

The Press is becoming an increasingly effective means of evangelization in Papal and Pagan lands. The total cash appropriations of the Society in aid of the Press abroad are $554,784, of which $5,000 have been appropriated during the past year. The Society has approved for circulation abroad at its expense, 3,035 publications, of which 565 are volumes.

In Mexico the reformation makes encouraging progress. Through the missionary organizations, English and American, laboring there, and with the co-operation of Rev. H. C. Riley, J. W. BUTLER, Miss RANKIN, Rev. Mr. W[illegible] and others, the Society is circulating [illegible] of its books and tracts. In [illegible] Cartilla, or Tract Primer in Spanish, have been sent to Madrid to be used in printing by missionaries there, and a cash appropriation of [illegible] has been recently forwarded in aid of the mission of Rev. WM. J. KNAPP, so greatly blessed in his labors in that city. During the year also, publications to the value of $1,200 have been sent by vessels leaving this harbor to the ports of Spain; and by the same process, over [illegible] worth have reached Cuban ports.

At the conclusion of the Society's report, an address was made by Rev. Dr. THOMAS VERMILYE, who said that the conversion of the pagan was largely helped by means of literature. He believed that the Tract Society was a great necessity, and that it was a great agency in exposing the false doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion, the followers of which were now naturally turning their attention to this country as their future seat of power, in consequence of the declining fortunes of the Pope. He said that the dogma of infallibility showed folly and madness, and that it contained more injury to the Pope than good. He thought that the colored race and the Chinese had been expressly sent to this country under Divine providence for the purpose of being converted to the Christian religion.

Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, made an [illegible] address, after which the meeting adjourned.

[illegible] "Red Stockings"—What Caused It—Humorous View of the Game.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* in his report of the recent base-ball match between the White and Red Stockings, at Chicago, says:

We were beaten! We know it, we feel it, but how could we help it? The umpire was against us, the weather was against us, the crowd was against us, the heavens were against us, the ground was against us, the pestilential air of the Chicago River was against us, the Chicago nine was against us, and last, but not least, the score was against us. Our gallant boys entered the city where they were doomed to be sacrificed at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and at once sought their temporary abiding place, the Briggs House. The night was spent by the boys in the arms of the god of sleep, and when the blazing rays of the rising sun burst upon the city of wickedness, not a sound issued from their chamber but the labored breathing, indicative of the deepest repose. At about 10 o'clock the offerings to the Chicago idols came slowly down the staircase of the hotel and wended their way in melancholy procession into the breakfast-room, where they were fed upon tea and crackers, to make them feel light and ready for the fray. They moved around the hotel after disposing of the frugal repast, and were followed by a train of mourners, whose woe-begone and anxious-looking countenances told too well that they hailed from Cincinnati, and were looking for a faint ray of hope in the lengthened and solemn-looking faces of the gallant boys. On the way to the ground, which is situated on the outskirts of the city, we were saluted by numbers of rising Chicagoans of a tender age with demoniac screeches, violent contortions of the facial muscles, requests to go to a certain place where the thermometer indicates the same high figure all the year round, and other pleasantries too numerous to mention. We heeded them not, but with resigned expressions and folded arms looked stolidly in one particular direction until we reached the place of execution, Dexter Park. An immense crowd, among which were a large number of the most beautiful ladies in Chicago, were awaiting the approach of the doomed knights of the bat and ball, and when the Red Stockings were discovered a long and loud cheer swelled forth and announced to the expectant persons who occupied eligible positions for viewing the operation at a distance of two or three squares away, that the entertainment would soon be inaugurated. The executioners, under the lead of one JIMMY WOOD, had been upon the field for some time previous to the arrival of their victims, and had donned their usual attire. The preliminaries were soon arranged, and a gentleman named ROBERT FERGUSON, of Brooklyn, who is a member of the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, was chosen to see that the unfortunates were dispatched without any unnecessary delay. The spokesman of the Red Stockings was then asked if they had anything to say, and replied "No," whereupon, everything being in readiness at about 2½ o'clock, MICHAEL MCATEE, of the White Stockings, toed the scratch ready to deliver the first blow on behalf of his companions in white stockings.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Tragedy—Preliminary Examination—Dr. Galentine Remanded for Trial.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 15th inst., says: "The case of Dr. JAY F. GALENTINE, for the murder of Dr. W. H. JONES, came up for preliminary examination before Judge CLEVELAND, at the Police Court, on Friday morning. There was a large crowd in attendance, all the available space in the Court-room being occupied, the great mass of the spectators being attracted thither out of curiosity. The case was not called until about 11 o'clock, two hours being occupied in disposing of a well-selected assortment of drunks and disorderlies. During this time Dr. GALENTINE remained in one of the ante-rooms in consultation with his attorneys. The prisoner came into the Court-room and was arraigned before the bar, appearing somewhat pale and with a perceptible nervousness in his manner. In all parts of the room there was a stretching of necks to catch a glimpse of his face. S. E. ADAMS, principal attorney for the prisoner, addressed the Court for a minute or two, stating that after careful consideration the defense had determined to waive a preliminary examination. The prisoner was remanded by Judge CLEVELAND for trial before the Court of Common Pleas upon the charge of murder. The trial will doubtless take place at the ensuing term, which commences Nov. 7. The prisoner was remanded to jail, the law not admitting of release on bail in any amount."

The Late Catholic Archbishop of Quebec—Further Particulars of His Death.

The Quebec *Mercury*, of the 13th inst., says: The Archbishop of Quebec, whose death has been expected for some time past, departed this life at 5¼ o'clock this afternoon. His Grace, the Most Reverend CHAS. FRANCOIS BAILLARGEON, was in the seventy-second year of his age. He was for many years Curé of Quebec; was named Bishop of Tloa *in partibus* and Administrator of the Archdiocese in 1854, during the lengthy illness of his predecessor, Monseigneur TURGEON, whom he succeeded as Archbishop in 1867. The deceased prelate returned from the Ecumenical Council, in May last, in very bad health, which has nearly ever since confined him to his room. The late Archbishop was the Curé of Quebec during the great cholera of 1832, and, by his unceasing attentions then, his efforts to establish the parish of St. John suburb, his founding of the Bon Pasteur and other charities, and his constant affability, he endeared himself to all his flock, by whom, as well as by all who had occasion to know his truly excellent disposition, his death will be greatly lamented.

Meeting of the Cuban Junta Yesterday—Reply to the President's Neutrality Proclamation.

The late neutrality proclamation of the President was the occasion of a meeting of the Cuban Junta yesterday afternoon in Harmonia Hall, Prince-street, when an address in reply to that document, which they presumed to have been aimed at Cuba, was adopted. In this address Señor DE ALDAMA for the Junta says that the Junta has carefully abstained from violating the Neutrality laws of the United States; that the articles and materials sent from American ports were legitimate articles of commerce and were duly inspected before being shipped; that the Cubans who have left the United States to fight for civil and political independence and the abolition of slavery, were neither enlisted nor organized. They left these shores voluntarily—some in patriotic despair taking to frail barks on the ocean and risking their lives. The money collected has been subscribed voluntarily also, and the Junta positively denies that it exercises any control over territory or persons, or subsidizes any body of men in the United States.

A telegram was received from New-Orleans asking for remittances which will be promptly forwarded. The release of the *Hornet*, on Saturday, was cause of great rejoicing. A letter received by Señor R. M. MERCHAN gives some encouraging news from the interior of Cuba, where Gens. CAVADA and QUESADA, it is stated, are sweeping everything before them. The anniversary of independence was celebrated with éclat, and it has inspired the Republican army with new vigor and energy. The Spanish volunteers are becoming tired of the war, and are yielding to the Republicans in large numbers, and the Republic of Cuba were never so hopeful of success as it is now.

The London Magazines.

BRENTANO has received his first installment of the October London magazines, including *London Society*, the *Cornhill*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Tinsley's*, the *Argosy*, *St. Paul's*, *Macmillan's*, *Good Words*, English edition, the *Sunday Magazine* and the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*. All are as good and readable as usual, and one or two are a trifle above the average.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. LEVETT, No. 41 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-pl.—*Advertisement.*

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR MANUFACTURE, FROM NEW DESIGNS, OF
STERLING SILVER
TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
EPERGNES, FRUIT-BOWLS, KETTLES, TUREENS, URNS,
WINE-COOLERS, &c.
TABLE ARTICLES.
FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &c.,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY PIECES
WITH THE SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES.
—*Advertisement.*

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Billiards.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of the
STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.
Warerooms, No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.
An unfailing remedy for diseases of the kidneys. A fresh supply just received.
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superior to all others. For sale by druggists. B. J. LEVY, Agent, 7 Hudson R. R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c.—Cards for golden, silver, tin, and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

FRANKLAND—DAWSON.—On Sept. 22, at Walcot Church, Bath, England, by Rev. D. Malcolm, clerk, cousin of the bride, Rector of Kingston Deverill, assisted by Rev. H. Robinson, of the Octagon Chapel, COLVILLE FRANKLAND, Esq., Captain One Hundred and Third Royal Fusiliers, younger son of Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart., to MARY JAY, only daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of New-York City.

HYDE—BULKLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wells, Rev. FREDERICK S. HYDE, of Fairfield, to ELIZABETH W., daughter of Charles Bulkley, Esq., of Southport, Conn.

SCOTT—BURNS.—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by Rev. L. L. Noble, JULIEN SCOTT to MARY, daughter of Mary E. and the late William Burns, all of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Friday, Oct. 14, RICHARD BRUSH, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also the members of Enterprise Lodge, Section 42, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Valley Forge Engine Company, No. 46 of the Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-street, on this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CALHOUN.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, ESTELLE A. CALHOUN, wife of Walter H. Calhoun.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Light, 7th-av. and 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CROOKE.—In this City, Friday, Oct. 14, ANNA, wife of Charles Crooke, in the [illegible] year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. G. Dodge, at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EYLAND.—On the 15th inst., at Succasunna, N. J., HERBERT HAYDEN, infant son of Serene M. and Geo. C. Eyland, aged 4 months.

JONES.—At Middletown, Conn., on the 12th inst., SARAH T., infant daughter of Elbert and Martha A. Lloyd Jones.

LOVETT.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, ANN LOVETT.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Charles H. McIntire, No. 183 West 10th-st.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, Long Island, on Friday, 14th inst., Mrs. CHARITY SMITH, relict of the late Benjamin Mills, in the 73d year of her age.

PIFFARD.—At Oak Forest, Livingston County, on the 14th inst., ANN MARILDA, wife of David Piffard, and daughter of the late David L. Haight, of New-York.

REED.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, at his residence in New-York, Rev. SYLVANUS REED, aged 46 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Woodside, L. I., on Friday evening, 14th inst., THOMAS TAYLOR, formerly of Macon, Ga.
The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., at the house of Stephen Roe, Woodside. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Hunter's Point, until 1½ o'clock.

WARD.—At his mother's residence, No. 20 West 27th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1870, of Bright's disease, after a short illness, PRESCOTT HALL WARD, youngest son of the late William G. Ward, aged 18 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of his family, of his brothers, William G. Ward, Charles H. Ward and John Ward, and of his father-in-law, Geo. W. Turner, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Ascension Church, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WALLER.—Sunday, Oct. 16, infant son of Joseph F. and Estelle Waller, aged 5½ months.

WEST.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 15, Mrs. MARY WEST, in the 58th year of her age.
Funeral [illegible] to-morrow.

WAITE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 15, at the residence of her uncle, Wm. M. Day, ANNIE F. WAITE, in the 21st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Cornwall, N. Y., Oct. 14, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 10 o'clock Monday morning, from Rev. Mr. French's Church, Ormond-place, Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. Donaldson Long, the late Consul of the United States at Montevideo, of the death, on the 14th day of March last, at sea, of HERMANN [illegible], late a seaman on board the ship *Agenora*. The deceased was a native of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY WARNOCK & CO.'S
SEVEN-DOLLAR DRESS HAT.
Get a gentleman's hat.
SAVE ONE DOLLAR.
No. 519 Broadway.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

HOLDERS OF MISSISSIPPI "PLANTERS' BANK" or "UNION BANK," (repudiated) Bonds, will please communicate with Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAX,
For 1871, is ready this morning. Price 25 cents. The greatest success of the year. Trade supplied by the American News Company.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

JUST ISSUED,
THE SECOND NUMBER (NOV. 1) OF
THE MEDICAL TIMES,
A Semi-monthly Journal of
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.
Containing important original communications from Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, S. Wier Mitchell, J. J. Chisolm, A. Hewson and R. Howard Rand, together with Notes of Hospital Practice, Reviews, Editorial Articles and Miscellaneous Papers.
THE MEDICAL TIMES is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages of reading matter.
TERMS—$4 a year; single number, 20 cents. For sale by all medical booksellers.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAX,
For 1871, is ready this morning. Price 25 cents. The greatest success of the year. Trade supplied by the American News Company.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

READY THIS DAY.
JUDD'S MARGARET.
"The first Yankee book with the soul of Down-East in it."—*James Russell Lowell.*
Complete in one handsome volume. Price $1 50.
COMMONPLACE AND OTHER STORIES.
By Miss ROSSETTI.
One volume 16mo. Price $1 50.
Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the Publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAX,
For 1871, is ready this morning. Price 25 cents. The greatest success of the year. Trade supplied by the American News Company.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAX,
For 1871, is ready this morning. Price 25 cents. The greatest success of the year. Trade supplied by the American News Company.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

NOW READY:
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER.
ILLUSTRATED.
CONTENTS:
I. CRACKERS. By J. H. BEADFORD.
II. ELK COUNTY. A Poem.
III. THE VICTIMS OF DREAMS. A Story. By MARGARET HOSMER.
IV. A POLYGLOT EMPIRE. By STEPHEN POWERS.
V. A YANKEE ON THE THRONE OF FRANCE. By ARTHUR FLEMING.
VI. IRENE. A Tale. Part II.
VII. THREE TRIUMPHS. By SCHELE DE VERE.
VIII. THE STONE ANNALS OF THE PAST. By CHARLES MORRIS.
IX. IN LOVE WITH A SHADOW. A Story. By T. A. JANVIER.
X. THE CALVERT FAMILY. By EUGENE L. DIDIER.
XI. VIOLETS IN AUTUMN. A Poem. By HOWARD GLYNDON.
XII. SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE. A Novel. Part VII. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
XIII. GOSSIP.—A Visit to Pius IX.—Berlin at the Beginning of the War—Parisians—The Opening of the Kansas Pacific Railway—Varia.
XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY—George Sand's "Pierre qui roule"—"The [illegible]," by Leo, &c.
For sale at all the book and news stores.
TERMS—Yearly subscriptions, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
And No. 42 Broome-st., New-York.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAX,
For 1871, is ready this morning. Price 25 cents. The greatest success of the year. Trade supplied by the American News Company.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Union Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York are requested to meet at the Association Head-quarters in the several Assembly districts in the City of New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions as follows:

A County Convention to meet at Union Republican General Committee Head-quarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, to put in nomination candidates respectively for the offices of Mayor, Sheriff, County Clerk, Controller, and Coroners, to consist of delegates in number, from each assembly district, equal to the representation of delegates in the General Committee.

Also, a Congressional Convention to nominate candidates for Representatives in Congress, to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1870, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Fourth Congressional District Convention to meet at No. 128 West Broadway.

Fifth Congressional District Convention to meet at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Sixth Congressional District Convention to meet at No. 290 8th-av.

Seventh Congressional District Convention to meet at No. 21 Avenue D.

Eighth Congressional District Convention to meet at Republican Head-quarters, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

Ninth Congressional District Convention to meet at No. 1,000 3d-av.

The delegates to the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Congressional District Conventions to be equal in number to the election districts represented within the respective Congressional districts.

The delegates to the Eighth and Ninth Congressional District Conventions to be equal in number to the representatives to the General Committee from the Assembly districts within said Congressional districts.

Also, a Convention to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly, said Assembly District Conventions to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1870, at 8 o'clock, at the Association Head-quarters in the respective districts, delegates to be equal in number to the number of election districts, within the Assembly districts.

Also, Ward Conventions to nominate candidates for school officers and inspectors, and canvassers of election for the several Wards, to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1870, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

1st Ward—No. 3 Whitehall-st.
2d Ward—No. 12 Peck-slip.
3d Ward—No. 216 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—No. 161 Chatham-st.
5th Ward—No. 122 West Broadway.
6th Ward—No. 275 Pearl-st.
7th Ward—No. 266 East Broadway.
8th Ward—No. 242 Spring-st.
9th Ward—No. 303 West 14th-st.
10th Ward—No. 274 Grand-st.
11th Ward—No. 21 Avenue D.
12th Ward—Muller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 119th-st.
13th Ward—No. 451 Grand-st.
14th Ward—No. 375 Broome-st.
15th Ward—No. 750 Broadway.
16th Ward—No. 290 8th-av.
17th Ward—No. 22 2d-av.
18th Ward—No. 279 3d-av.
19th Ward—No. 1,000 3d-av.
20th Ward—Lincoln Hall.
21st Ward—No. 455 4th-av.
22d Ward—Wigwam, 49th-st.

Delegates to be equal in number to the election districts of each ward within the several Assembly districts.

The President of each association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three inspectors of election, whose duty it shall be to receive and canvass the votes and to sign the credentials of such delegates as shall receive the highest number of votes cast. The Presidents shall, in all cases, attest such credentials.

The following resolution was adopted as an amendment to the call:

Resolved, That in any nominating Convention which shall meet under authority of this Republican Central Committee, no person shall be eligible as a delegate who directly or indirectly holds an appointment under the Democratic City Government.

By order of the Union Republican General Committee.
JOHN COCHRANE, President.
JAMES GALWAY, HUGH GARDNER, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. F. COACHMON, ABRAM BROWN, Jr., } Secretaries.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, for the election of delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open at No. 151 Chatham-st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. POSTER, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, this Association will meet at their head-quarters, No. [illegible]-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
J. A. CONKLING, First Vice-Pres't.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7 o'clock, for the election of delegates to the several conventions, pursuant to the call of the Republican General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
H. M. TWOMBLY, President.
GEORGE E. HILL, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, the members of this Association, and Republicans of the District, are requested to meet at Arthur Hall, No. 303 West 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. By order of
WILLIAM H. MERRILL, Jr., President.
NELSON A. THAYER, DANIEL A. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of the above Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 385 Bowery, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9.
STEPHEN H. KNAPP, President. CHARLES T. JEWELL, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, an election for delegates to the County, Congressional, Assembly and Ward Conventions will be held, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting in favor of East railroad from Harlem to City Hall, at Masonic Hall, 86th-st., near 3d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
ASHER BARNETT, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Union Republican General Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
E. HARRISON REED, President.
JOHN GORMAN, SAMUEL G. HAYTER, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS (Monday) EVENING at Wigwam, 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Polls open from 7 to 9. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President. DAVID B. MELLISH, Sec.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—SIXTEENTH Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Association.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING at Demilt Hall, 2d-av. and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
C. JOSEPH RUCH, JAS. M. THOMPSON, Jr., } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In obedience to the call of the General Committee, an election for delegates to the various nominating Conventions will be held at No. 455 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17. Polls open from 7 to 9.
GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, President.
J. W. THOMPSON, WM. H. O'NEAL, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, corner 3d-av. and 119th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, to elect delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
W. H. DE CAMP, President.
JOHN NORTON, JAMES MCKENNA, } Secretaries.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS' WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CLUB of the Nineteenth Assembly District will meet at Harris Hall, 155th-st. and 10th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Gen. [illegible], of Kentucky, and [illegible] Allen, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. All are invited to attend. DR. HARVEY [illegible], President. WM. H. [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of JOHNSON & MILLER, on Saturday last, of property at Dobb's Ferry, was well attended and its results successful. The prices realized were above the average, and particularly good when the fact is remembered that the terms of the sale were cash. The aggregate amount received was $27,350, full particulars of which will be found below. The sale at Pelham, in Westchester County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., was not so well attended as it was hoped would be the case, and but little property was disposed of.

To review the business of the past week is a work of but little labor, as the expectations for activity have not been realized. In City property, the sales at the Exchange for the entire week amount to but $188,075. Tuesday was the only day of mark, for nearly all the transactions effected were made on that day. During the week Brooklyn property has been disposed of at the Exchange to the amount of $16,470.

The transfer record for the week ending Friday, Oct. 14, is as follows:

	No. transfers New-York.	Value.	No. tr'sfers Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Oct. 8	18	$224,550	25	$63,656
Monday, Oct. 10	21	205,225	20	247,225
Tuesday, Oct. 11	19	169,850	18	52,445
Wednesday, Oct. 12	24	392,475	24	74,283
Thursday, Oct. 13	15	327,000	14	80,850
Friday, Oct. 14	14	199,940	14	91,1[illegible]
Total	102	$1,5[illegible]0,040	110	$641,[illegible]

The corresponding figures for the previous week were these: Number of New-York transfers, 128; value of property, $2,317,057. Number of Brooklyn transfers, 178; value of property, $516,687. A comparison will show a large falling off in the volume of private business transacted, and is another evidence of the prevailing dullness of the market.

In suburban sales, aside from those mentioned above, nothing eventful has occurred. The sales on Tuesday by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY and by LEWIS E. WOOD, at Elizabeth and Bayonne, N. J., respectively, did not command that share of public attention which they should have done, and but little property was disposed of at either sale. On Thursday, at an adjourned sale, JOHNSON & MILLER sold at New-Dorp, Staten Island, property to the amount of nearly $25,000, and the sale was a comparative success. The above comprised the business of the week.

For the present week but few sales are as yet advertised, but among them attention may be called to the following: To-morrow, at the Exchange, V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will sell the valuable brown-stone house and leased lot known as No. 21 West Forty-eighth-street. The premises are near Fifth-avenue, in a good locality, and in all respects the investment is a desirable one. On Wednesday, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will offer some good property located on Third-avenue, and on Friday MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will have an important sale of City property.

Of suburban sales only two are as yet noticed to take place, and both on Thursday, one of property at Fordham, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and the other of building lots at Patterson, N. J., by JOHNSON & MILLER and JOHN H. HINDLE, auctioneers. Full particulars in reference to these proposed transactions will be found in our advertising columns.

Suburban Sales, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

DOBB'S FERRY.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 plot, No. 16, Cochran-av., Broadway and Water-st., 66.6x15.9x189 ... $1,200
1 plot, No. 15, Broadway, 40x150 ... 900
1 plot, No. 14, Broadway, 40x150 ... 650
1 plot, No. 13, Broadway, 40x150 ... 550
2 plots, Nos. 11 and 12, Broadway, 40x150, each ... 650
1 plot, No. 9, Broadway, 40x150 ... 600
1 plot, No. 8, Broadway, 40x150 ... 600
7 plots, Nos. 1 to 7, Broadway, 40x150, each ... 500
1 plot, No. 17, Cochran-av., 147.255x129x68 ... 1,250
1 plot, No. 18, Cochran-av., 2 acres ... 5,400
2 plots, B and C, Olyphant av. and Aqueduct, 5 896-1,000 acres ... 14,700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

14th-st., s. s., 221 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3 ... $18,000
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 ... 4,750
57th-st. and 9th-av., s.e. corner, 200x100.5, h. and l. ... 29,000
78th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2 ... nom.
88th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102 ... 7,000
91st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8, (q. c.,) h. and l. ... 600
1[illegible]-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x83.1x100x76.10 ... 8,000
114th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 5th-av., 120x100.10; 11[illegible]th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100.10 } ½ part. ... 15,000
146th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11 ... 6,800
Madison-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x80, h and l ... 40,000
4th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x90 ... 8,000
4th-av. and 105th-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x350 ... 28,000

Lease Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 291, 4½ years, per year ... 1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Yates-place, n. e. corner, 25x100 ... $4,500
Ewen and Power sts., n. w. corner, 20x75, ½ share ... 2,000
Herkimer-st. and Van Sinderen av., s. e. corner, 25x98 ... 1,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100 ... 11,500
Taylor-st., s. s., 204.8 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 15x100 ... 7,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Bond-st., 67x80 ... 15,556
De Kalb-av., n. s., 189.2 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20x100 ... 2,500
Graham-av., w. s., 120 ft. n. of North 2d-st., 12.6x50 ... 1,500
Greene-av., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100 ... 2,700
Hamilton-av., w. s., 183.8 ft. s. of Conover-st., 160x40x46.6x46x25x76.6x50, foreclosure ... 50,000
Union-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of North 7th-st., 20x28x14.5x14.8x28 ... 4,000
New-Utrecht to Flatbush road, n. w. s., adjoining P. Cowenhousen's, 14 419-1,000 acres, 1868 ... 6,849
Lots Nos. 1 to 494, inclusive, J. Pecan's, Flatbush; Lots Nos. 1 to 267, inclusive, J. Pecan's, Eighteenth Ward } ½ share. ... 10,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Bennett-av. and Bond-st., corner of, 75x100 ... $2,000

Northfield.

Castleton and Northfield dividing road, adjoining J. W. Johnson's, 21 7-10 acres ... $36,000
South-av., w. s., adjoining Abraham Corson's, Jno. C. Thompson's, 159.5x800 ... 2,400

Southfield.

Railroad track, Thos. W. Morris', 80x1,391 ... $600

Port Richmond.

Richmond-st., e. s., lot No. 12, Elis H. Good's, 25x125.9 ... $3,250

Tottenville.

Sprague-av., e. s., adjoining Wm. Ryder's, 399x230 ... $250
Mill Dam-road, 70 ft. from Totten's road, 24 sq. rods, Susan A. Robinson's, 104x70.2 ... 2,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Charlton-st., e. s., 104 ft. n. of Waverly-place, 25x100 ... $400
Brunswick and Astor sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 ... 1,250
Sherman and Frelinghuysen avs., s. e. corner, 95.6x67.6x74.6 ... 1,200
Court-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Littleton-av., 25x100 ... 650

West Orange.

Fairview-av., s. s., 520 ft. w. of Ridgeway-av., 76x150 ... $4,000
Swinefield Road, s. s., L. Smith to McLaughlin, 10 acres ... 3,500

Woodside.

Chestnut-place, n. s., adjoining lot No. 43, 95x186 ... $1,400

Jersey City.

Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 13, block No. 1, Bramhall's, 25x108 ... $850
Germania-av., e. s., lot No. 47, block No. 1, Bramhall's, 25x96 ... 775
Montgomery-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Barrow-st., 25x100 ... 1,000
Zabriski-st., n. s., lot No. 3 block—Bramhall, 25x100 ... 2,020
Lots Nos. 27 and 29, block No. 4, Map of Hudson City Land Association, 99x100 ... 3,500
Lot No. 56, block No. 4, Map of Chelsea, 25x100 ... 900

Hoboken.

Willow-st., 25 ft. n. of Second-st., 8x25 ... $200

Kearney.

Kearney-av. and Milford-st., s. e. corner, 50x100 ... $276

West Hoboken.

Cortlandt-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x100 ... $500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st.; 50 feet front on each; 89 feet deep on one side and 110 feet on the other, containing one four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE NEAR Broadway, in 20th-st., full width, and in prime order, is offered at a bargain. This property has a prospective business value that would make an investment very profitable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that beautiful new four-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, 21 feet north of 85th-st.; house 21x60, lot 22x100; price $65,000; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR A splendid brown-stone house in West 22d-st., near 5th-av., extra wide, three rooms deep; butler's pantry, independent laundry, and altogether very desirable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Brown-stone house in splendid condition, with all improvements; can be bought extremely low if applied for soon. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—STUYVESANT-SQUARE, EAST 17th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; ceilings frescoed and in splendid order; immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

YONKERS.—THREE FURNISHED AND two unfurnished houses to let at half price; good neighborhood, and near the depot. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 387 East 19th-st., seven rooms, with bath-room, water-closet, gas-fixtures. Also, smaller apartments for housekeeping. Apply at 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 178 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; modern improvements; convenient to ferries; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, No. 1 Broadway, New-York, or No. 10 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 100, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., South Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 24 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LINDEN PARK.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY.
The immense success of the LINDEN PARK ASSOCIATION, 700 lots having been transferred since July 1, has induced the officers to arrange for
FREE EXCURSIONS, FREE EXCURSIONS
To their beautiful grounds. Go then either on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY OR SATURDAY
of next week, and before it is too late
SECURE A BEAUTIFUL HOME
on the most delightful suburb of the Metropolis within nine miles (forty-five minutes) of New-York City Hall. Lots are sold for the unprecedentedly low prices of $60 and upward, PAYABLE MONTHLY, with immediate possession on payment of $10.
Free tickets and full information can be obtained at the office of the Association, No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.
J. NEUSTAEDTER, President.
CARL SCHWENDLER, Secretary.
CHARLES MAYNO, Treasurer.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts. by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x250, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 1½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $14,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 286 Post-office, New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, a farm of about fifty acres of good arable land, suitable for a gardener or a farmer, situated at Centreville, Bayonne City, Hudson County, N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad, with a good comfortable mansion and outbuildings, and all the household furniture and farming utensils, on very favorable terms. For further information apply on the premises to J. B. CLOSE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, Dutchess County, a gentleman's country-seat, with over fifty acres of land; house large and commodious, with fine out-buildings, all modern and in perfect order; price very moderate; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., 34 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON POINT, RYE, Westchester County, a nice two-story and attic cottage house, containing from ten to twelve rooms, with two or more acres of land; has fine water-front; location pleasant and healthy, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and Milton Harbor. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE, AND South Orange, N. J., also Llewellyn Park and Mountain Side HAMILTON & WALLIS offer some elegant places. Sale, rent, exchange, from $5 to $50,000. Office No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y.; superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY desirable tract of forty acres, on the slope of the Orange Mountain, near depot; 50 minutes from New-York. W. B. SHROPE, 161 Broadway, Room 2.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 25 ACRES for sale in New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York; 1½ miles from depot. Address FARM, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a high-stoop house and lot, in a good neighborhood, between 10th and 50th sts. and west of 3d-av.; price about $12,000. Address L. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—A GOOD FARM FOR farming purposes, in exchange for building lots at Rutherfurd Park, N. J. CHAS. THIES, No. 19 Nassau-st. Room No. 19.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALES OF GRAND PARK.—One hundred and fifty plots, comprising 300 acres, in
THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION,
together with
TWO ELEGANT MANSIONS AND TWO COTTAGE VILLAS,
will be sold at public auction, by order of Thomas R. Hawley, Esq., Trustee, on
SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 2 P. M.,
absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder.
This splendid property, the very choice and cream of the picturesque and beautiful grounds of Grand Park, consists of 150 villa plots fronting on the Grand Esplanade, costing $100,000, which is 105 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the Grand Park plaza and the hotel site, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the General Theological Seminary improvements.
Every lot is first class, containing from one to five acres each, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound; a distinct view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country.
The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome city, into quiet, accessible, economical, elegant suburban homes, is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York.
And in view of the facts that 200 lots have already been disposed of in previous sales to a good class of buyers, many of whom will improve in the Spring, and most of them are holding at an advance, at any probable price these lands will bring at auction, they cannot fail to become
A SPECULATION.
The donation of lands to the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church of the United States, made by the late Andrew Wilson, Jr., has been confirmed by Mr. Hawley, titles conveyed and accepted.
On the day of our sale the attending Bishops, the Committee, together with the friends of the Seminary, will visit the Park to review their property and select sites for buildings. Addresses expected.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
No free tickets will be issued, but special trains will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ A. M. and 11¼ A. M.
Sale commences at 2 P. M.
All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train.
Sale begins after arrival of second train.
For descriptive pamphlets, maps, photographs of dwellings, and further information, apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.
A twenty-one years' lease of the fine residence of the late
D. FANSHAW,
situated on the 3d-av., between 90th and 91st sts., with about fourteen lots and gores, will be sold
AT AUCTION,
BY A. J. BLEECKER & SONS,
At No. 111 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The mansion-house is substantially built, size 43x40 feet 6 inches, and contains thirteen rooms.
For further particulars inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., where a map of the property may be seen, and permits may be procured.
HARRIET A. FANSHAW.

JOHNSON & MILLER and JOHN H. HINDLE, Auctioneers.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
130 SPLENDID PATERSON, N. J., LOTS.
By JOHNSON, & MILLER and JOHN H. HINDLE, Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Temple-st. Hill, in the First and Second Wards of the City of Paterson, N. J. Fine collation, ice-cream, music, &c., before the sale. For maps and particulars apply to
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN 48TH-ST. AND ADJACENT TO 5TH-AV.—V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable brown-stone house known as No. 21 West 48th-st. The said house is four stories, high stoop, brown stone, with all the modern improvements, and finished throughout in the very best manner. Size of house, 25x60, with bay window in rear; lot, 25x100. It being one of the well-known Columbia College leases, makes it a very desirable chance for investment. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers No. 11 Pine-st.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES.—VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee:
SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The three (3) four-story brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 101, 105 & 107 East 71st-st. The houses are first class, with all the modern improvements, new, and nearly finished. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order issued out of this Court in the above entitled matter, dated the 23d day of August, 1870, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 197 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1870, by William Abbott, auctioneer, all my interest as assignee in bankruptcy of James E. Broome in the lands situated in the State of Florida, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The lands situate in the County of Marion, known as the "Kitt plantation," containing 1,312 acres, more or less; the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 18. The west half and the south-east quarter of section 20; all of sections 27, 28, 29 and 33, the east half and the east half of the west half of section 32, and the east half of section 30 in township 14, range 22, south and east of Tallahassee; also, 220 acres of land located immediately west of Bellaire, near Tallahassee, Florida, and in township 1, range 1, south and west; also, one undivided half-interest in a certain tract of land, containing 1,040 acres, situated in the County of Madison, State of Florida, known as Talopa. Also, the following lots in the town of Fernandina, that is to say: lots 7, 8, 9 and 21, in block 8; lots 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 20; lots 3 and 12 in block 19, and lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in block 53. The lands will be sold with all incumbrances that may be on them. Terms, cash. Dated 23d September, 1870.
MICHAEL DUFF, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER of Executors, of VALUABLE VILLA SITES on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, and FIFTY-FOUR LOTS ON BROADWAY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, OCT. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Richard Carman, deceased,
SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES,
containing an area of from fifteen to twenty-two lots each, situated on
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
adjoining the estates of [illegible], James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Foster and James Fisher.
This property is part of a large tract on the Heights purchased by the late Mr. Carman in his life-time, and was reserved by him as the
CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
property on the Heights. It commands an extensive
VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND HARLEM RIVERS,
and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River, and for LOCATION, BEAUTY, HEALTHFULNESS, GRANDEUR AND VARIETY OF SCENERY, is not surpassed by any property on
NEW-YORK ISLAND OR ITS VICINITY.
THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD,
now being laid out under the direction of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,
and which runs through the westerly portion of the property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility, and its course being along the high land on the
BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER
and also
RIVER SIDE PARK,
will afford the most
BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE DRIVE
on the island.
The new road on the westerly side of the property is now open to carriages, and will eventually connect the plots on the hill by a beautifully shaded drive with the Boulevard.
The property is also but a short drive from
CENTRAL PARK,
by way of Harlem-lane, now St. Nicholas-av. and Broadway, turning off Broadway to the left at 160th-st., where a prominent sign-board is placed.
Also,
fifty-four lots adjoining the above-described property, and fronting on
BROADWAY,
which is to be widened, making it one of the best roads on the island.
THE NEW TOWER AT HIGH BRIDGE RESERVOIR,
now nearly finished, will, when completed, distribute the Croton water through houses that may be erected on the highest point.
The property will be sold under
RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of Messrs. STALLKNECHT & HALL, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS
IN
ORANGE VALLEY,
AT MONTROSE STATION,
TUESDAY, NOV. 1, AND
FIFTY VILLA SITES
ON
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
NEAR MONTROSE STATION,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.
Special trains each day at 11 A. M. Maps, terms and particulars at auctioneers' office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.
Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD guaranteed by the State of Alabama.
Over NINETY miles of this road is completed and fully equipped; three-fourths of the entire line is graded.
To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the very BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which are offered by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at the close of business, Oct. 8, 1870:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$480,779 96
United States bonds to secure circulation	285,000 00
Due from other national banks	10,307 85
Banking-house	60,000 00
Current expenses	8,546 29
Taxes paid	3,501 94
Premiums	32,450 00
Cash items, (including stamps)	8,386 72
Exchanges for Clearing-house	39,059 66
Bills of other national banks	10,306 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	6,450 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	2,089 00
Legal tender notes	176,785 00
Total	$1,133,264 42
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	2,411 37
Interest	4,026 21
Profit and loss	9,406 88
National bank circulation outstanding	250,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,020 00
Individual deposits	553,466 16
Certified checks	22,934 00
Total	$1,133,264 42

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th October, 1870. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public, City of New-York.
Correct. Attest: THOS. McLELLAND, UNION ADAMS, WM. H. KIPP, } Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1870:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$494,127 35
Due from banks	22,998 42
Real estate leasehold	60,000 00
Specie	1,983 85
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges, &c.	63,823 85
Check-book stamp account	1,102 48
Furniture and fixture account	5,460 00
Stocks, promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and legal-tender notes	54,950 00
Loss and expense account	12,153 02
Total	$713,665 17
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	14,904 45
Due depositors, on demand	498,760 72
Total	$713,665 17

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: DAVIS COLLAMORE, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier, of Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1870, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of October, 1870. TH. HUMBERT, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests. CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY
OF NEW-JERSEY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
INDORSED BY THE
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD CO.
The only railroad now building from New-York Harbor toward the West is the
GREAT MIDLAND ROAD.
The First Mortgage Bonds of THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, (the New-Jersey section of the Midland,) are now offered to the amount only of
HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
They are payable, principal and interest,
IN GOLD.
The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MARCUS L. WARD and ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees, on the most valuable and profitable portion of THE MIDLAND RAILROAD, the traffic of which will alone suffice to pay a fair profit on the cost of construction.
The Montclair Railway
having been leased perpetually to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, becomes an integral part of that great work, and ITS BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by that Company.
NEARLY 200 MILES
in extent of this most important railroad are now completed and in successful operation, and THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY, constituting the eastern terminal section—forty miles in length—is in process of rapid construction, and will be completed by December, 1871, contemporaneously with the entire line, thereby establishing a new route from New-York westerly by way of Oswego, fifty miles shorter than by the Central, and by way of Buffalo seventy miles shorter than either the Central or the Erie Roads.
We recommend these bonds as a safe and valuable investment, because—
First—They are secured by a first mortgage on THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY and all its franchises, and EACH BOND BEARS THE INDORSEMENT of the
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second—The LOCAL TRAFFIC of this road must be large, as it connects New-York City with its most attractive suburbs, thereby insuring a profitable business to the road.
Third—The franchises of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches to be built, and an INDEPENDENT FERRY across Hudson River, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these bonds in addition to that afforded by the main line.
Fourth—The entire capital of both Companies, amounting at the present time to nearly $8,000,000 PAID IN, all of which has been faithfully devoted to the economical construction of the road, is liable for the payment of these bonds.
Fifth—The large rate of interest,
PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
affords to holders of Government Bonds a great inducement to change their investment. For instance:
A Government Bond of $1,000 costs (say) ... $1,100
Yielding an income of ... 60
$1,100, invested in Montclair Railway Bonds, at par, yield an income of ... 77
Difference, $17, or 28⅓ per cent.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, respectively. For sale by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
Corner 37th-st. and 3d-av.
ORGANIZED AUG. 29, 1870.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
DIRECTORS:
WM. A. DARLING, RUFUS M. STIVERS,
SPENCER K. GREEN, CHAS. WATROUS,
SAM'L CARDWELL, JNO. C. DONNELLY,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., CHAS. S. LOPER,
TIMKE H. KLINKER, ANDREW KENNEDY,
JOHN MATTHEWS, HIRAM H. KIMPTON,
GEO. J. HAMILTON.
WM. A. DARLING, President.
JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870. }
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 38 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:
"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December. T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the incorporators of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York will be held at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of organization and appointing a committee to open books of subscription to the capital stock.
JAMES M. DAVIS, Chairman pro tem.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE & BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870. }
AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1870, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's charter. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will take place, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 17. Polls open at 3½ o'clock, and close at 4½ P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis County, Mo. 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870. }
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.
A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS
Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1870. }
I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NO. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870. }
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, proximo, there are to be elected a Mayor in the place of A. Oakey Hall, whose term expires on the 31st of December, and who is to be voted for upon the general State, City and County ticket, and also School Trustees, as follows:
One Trustee in the First Ward, in place of Charles F. Bergner, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Second Ward, in place of William Buckley, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in Third Ward, in place of David L. Robbins, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in Fourth Ward, in place of Thomas Driscoll, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Fifth Ward, in place of Claus Puckhafer, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Sixth Ward, in place of Walter Roche, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Seventh Ward, in place of James Collins, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Eighth Ward, in place of Walter W. Adams, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Ninth Ward, in place of James A. Booth, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Tenth Ward, in place of Benjamin T. Shaffer, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Eleventh Ward, in place of Joseph Koch, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Twelfth Ward, in place of John Stratton, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Thirteenth Ward, in place of James H. Irwin, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Fourteenth Ward, in place of S. R. Kirkham, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward, in place of J. Walter Fowler, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Sixteenth Ward, in place of B. C. Wandell, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Seventeenth Ward, in place of G. P. Stutzman, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee to fill vacancy in the Seventeenth Ward, in place of James R. Hennessey, removed, term expires Dec. 31, 1872.
One Trustee in the Eighteenth Ward, in place of John F. Trow, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in Nineteenth Ward, in place of Chas. F. Lyons, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in Twentieth Ward, in place of John Holsderber, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee to fill vacancy in the Twentieth Ward, in place of Daniel Early, deceased, Dec. 31, 1872.
One Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward, in place of John Stephenson, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward, in place of S. N. Simonson, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
JOHN HARDY, Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 11, 1870. }
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the tax-books for real estate will be opened for payment at this office on SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 15.
Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; one who understands her business, with good City reference; will assist in washing and ironing if required. Also, a chamber-maid and waitress, with the best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 30th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, back room, this day, Monday.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, or any competent of taking entire charge and making herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 Bleecker-st., near Charles, in the paper-store; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 13th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Union-square and 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, country or City; she is a thorough laundress; does French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has the best City testimonials. Apply at No. 386 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family, and understands her business thoroughly; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing and take care of children; best City reference. Call or address for two days, 158 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on machine; is competent to fill either situation; has the best testimonials; City and country. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, or would wait on a lady and assist with the chamber-work and sewing; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen at No. 134 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as house-maid, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady of experience as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady; good sewer; could teach young children; best references. Address E. BURT, No. 54½ West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD education, a situation to travel or take care of an invalid lady; has taken care of an invalid these last two years; references if required. Call or address for two days, No. 221 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; would assist in a little plain washing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 570 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call in the fancy-store, one door above 29th-st., in 4th-av., No. 426.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man who fully understands his business; his wife as first-class cook and laundress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address P. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamber-work and take care of children; is very well educated; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call or address Tuesday and Wednesday No. 161 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has best City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 East 28th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent waitress; can take the place of a man in waiting; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., in the fancy-store, one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; understands French puffing and fluting; City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 417 Madison-av., one door from 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED French coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City references from former employers. Call or address R. D., harness-store, No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing, if required; good references. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress in a private family; five years City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INFANT's nurse; can take care of it from its birth; has first-class references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who has lived with the best families; unexceptionable reference. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, who has first-class references, a situation in a good private family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, with the best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT, A situation as lady's maid in a private family; understands hair-dressing, and is a good seamstress. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; the best of City references will be given. Call at No. 71 Charles-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress or chamber-maid; five years City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 62 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., second floor, between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; has nine years' City references. Call at No. 295½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call or address No. 162 East 33d-st., in the store near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, a situation in a private family; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at fifth house in 74th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook, to do up parties and soirees in the grandest style, by the day or week; moderate prices; highly recommended. No. 130 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young woman. Inquire for three days at No. 354 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young girl; has good reference from her last place. Call on Monday at No. 348 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen on Monday at No. 348 3d-av.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 325 4TH-AV., a large number of English, French, professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed; suitable for private families, private boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended, and capable Protestants and Catholics of all nations can be obtained today at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st., established fourteen years; prompt attention given all orders.

ATTENTION!—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, Irish and American servants, can be suited immediately at the office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand; orders promptly filled.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED and experienced young woman, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid; good seamstress; cut and fit; operates on machine; dress hair very nicely, &c. Call at No. 350 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a first-class woman and excellent cook; meats, game, boiling, larding, soups of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; excellent baker; has the very best testimonials. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do house-work; good cook, washer and ironer; in a small private family; best of City references from her last place. Call or address No. 318 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF 13 years at light house-work, in return for her board and clothes. Address J., Box No 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take charge of road horses, by a middle-aged man, of 24 years' experience; understands the several diseases of horses and their treatment; can give two years' reference from last place; the wife will go first-class Protestant English cook. Address H. A., No. 386 4th-av., in the fruit-store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for an experienced coachman, who has been in his employ; he is a good, careful driver and groom, honest, sober and willing, and is recommended in every respect. Apply to or address P. F., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; is a Protestant married man; no incumbrance; is a good City driver; long experience in the care and management of horses; best of references from last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as waiter; will go for moderate wages to a steady place; is very competent, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, third floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has best City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 East 28th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, a single man, in a private family; has long City references from most respectable families. Address, or can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Address P. R., No. 900 Broadway, in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has good recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen in stable at No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GADENER'S SITUATION BY practical man; understands the management of greenhouses and grapery, fruits, flowers; is qualified to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address K. B., seed-store, No. 191 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS lived for several years in well-known City families, a situation as coachman in a private family. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., 150 West 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A respectable Protestant young man. Can be seen at his late employer's house, No. 13 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A GOOD coachman by a gentleman who employed him for the Summer only. Apply to No. 45 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman; has best City reference. Call or address J. P., No. 151 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED waiter in a private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 65 Madison-avenue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ACT AS LADY'S maid to a lady going to England; one required who can dress hair and who does not suffer from sea sickness. Apply for two days at No. 85 5th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

BOY WANTED—AGE ABOUT 17, IN A wholesale hosiery house; one residing with his parents may address, with reference, GILES BROTHERS, No. 375 Broadway. Salary, $100.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and waitress. Apply between 9 and 11, for two days, at No. 145 West 14th-st.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Apply at the office No. 49 3d-av., from 10 till 12, where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker willing to wait upon a young girl. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY WEDnesday, Oct. 19, at No. 31 East 22d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 388 6th-av., Booth's Theatre.
Money deposited before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, at 7 per cent. per annum.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y. WM. M. GILES, Pres't.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets ... $2,038,552 63 | Surplus ... $154,551 68.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL HENRY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO GLASGOW
FOR RATES AND BOOKLETS APPLY
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Inc.
No. 1 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Steam-ship Company's steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail NOV. 1, at 3 P. M. from Pier 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
PHELPS BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 1 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT. LANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, 3 P. M.
SAVANNAH, Capt. DALEY, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, 3 P. M.
Excellent accommodations and cuisine.
Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in Florida, Cuba and Panama.
Apply to the Company's Offices on the above Piers or at 5 Broadway, New-York.
Pier freight or passage tickets may also be obtained at 362 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Offices, 5 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.
TOWN-Liverpool, Nov. 6, 20 days.
CITY OF ATHENS, Havre, Nov. 6, 20 days.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Liverpool, Nov. 13, 20 days.
CITY OF ROME, Liverpool, Dec. 4, 20 days.
Cabin passage, $80 and $75, according to location. Third Class, $60.
Apply at the Company's offices on the piers, foot of Canal-st. and Chelsea Docks, or to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 1 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class steamships every Saturday from Pier No. 6 NORTH RIVER, foot of Morton-st.
Passage to Liverpool, $80 and upward.
Apply to the Company's Offices, 290 Fifth-ave., corner of 30th-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class Full-power ships from Pier No. 45 North River, FRANCE, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85. Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's offices, No. 41 Broadway.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Scholarships, Fellowships and Prizes.
Entrance examinations will be held in the Trustees' Room, Low Library, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 9 A. M.
For information address the Secretary, Box 27, Columbia University.

SCHOOL OF LAW, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Entrance examinations will be held in the Trustees' Room, Low Library, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 9 A. M.
For information address the Secretary, Box 27, Columbia University.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Entrance examinations will be held in the Trustees' Room, Low Library, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 9 A. M.
For information address the Secretary, Box 27, Columbia University.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Regular courses for the degrees of Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Chemist, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Geologist, Mining Geologist, Architect, Architectural Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Engineer of Mines.
Special courses for the degrees of Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Chemist, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Geologist, Mining Geologist, Architect, Architectural Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Engineer of Mines.
Graduate courses leading to the degrees of Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Chemist, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Geologist, Mining Geologist, Architect, Architectural Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Engineer of Mines.
Courses in Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Architectural Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Engineering Mechanics

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Meeting Saturday Night—A Resolution of the Last Meeting Rescinded—Tammany Influence in the Committee.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Saturday evening, pursuant to a call, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding a certain resolution adopted at the last meeting. This resolution authorized the secretaries of the different district organizations to act as inspectors at the primary meeting to be held to-morrow night, and to certify with the other officers to the credentials of the delegates who should be elected to the County Convention, to be held on Thursday night. The object of the resolution was to prevent the sending of Tammany men to the Convention from certain districts and thereby pack the Convention in the interest of the Ring—the ultimate issue being whether the Convention should nominate a separate ticket for City and County officers at the coming election, and thereby aid in the election of the Ring candidates, or whether they should coalesce with the reform Democracy and aid in breaking up the "Ring." Of course this was an important question for Tammany Hall, and accordingly TWEED, SWEENY & Co. have been active for the past week in taking measures to control the action of the Committee last night. By the liberal use of money, and profuse promises of office to renegade Republicans, they succeeded, as will be seen, in securing a majority of ten or twelve, who resorted to every kind of parliamentary and unparliamentary tactics to carry their point, overriding the by-laws of the General Committee and the decisions of the Chairman made in accordance therewith. So far, the meeting last night is to be considered a triumph of the Tammany Ring, for which such men as "Hank" SMITH, BEN. MANIERRE, and one or two other trading Republicans are to be held mainly responsible.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HUGH GARDINER, the First Vice-President, the President, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, being absent. After the roll had been called, the credentials of Mr. JAMES BRETT were presented and read as a delegate elected in place of DORMAN B. EATON. Considerable discussion followed as to whether there was a legal vacancy in the district.

Mr. D. D. CONOVER then moved (he having voted in the affirmative at the last meeting) that the action of the last meeting with regard to calling the primaries, be reconsidered. He voted at the last meeting, he said, in the affirmative, and was, therefore, entitled to make this motion.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE said that, in the interest of the Republican Party, and in opposition to the interests of Tammany Hall, he felt constrained to move that the Committee do now adjourn. This announcement created a storm of applause, mingled with cries of "Oh! oh!" and the meeting was for a short time the scene of great confusion. The ayes and nays were demanded on Mr. DUGANNE's motion, and resulted in its being defeated—ayes 68, nays 80. Mr. MATHEW STEWART, of the Second District, when his name was called, said that only this very day he had been offered a profitable place under the Tammany Ring if he would consent to do their dirty work in this committee meeting to-night.

A VOICE.—Why didn't you take it?

Mr. STEWART—Because I am not a traitor. I have been to the war; I fought against Tammany's adherents on Southern soil, and as an honest Republican I can't afford in conscience to sell myself to Tammany Hall now. I vote aye. [Applause; cries of "Oh! Oh!" and great confusion.]

When the result declaring that the Committee would not adjourn was announced there was another attempt made by Mr. CONOVER to bring up his motion to reconsider the action of last meeting.

Mr. FROST, of the Twenty-first District, said that a motion to reconsider was made at the last meeting, and voted down; and that, therefore, this motion was not in order.

The minutes of the last meeting were then referred to, and from them it appeared that Mr. PINCKNEY, of the Fourteenth District, did make a motion to reconsider, which was lost.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY contended that Mr. PINCKNEY's motion, at the last meeting, was simply with regard to reconsidering a certain specified part of the resolution as to the places for holding the primary in certain districts; but that Mr. CONOVER's motion was to reconsider the action taken with regard to the subject in its entirety, and it therefore was in order.

The Chair declared the motion to reconsider out of order, which decision was appealed from, and after much discussion, and attempts to stave off a vote, the yeas and nays were called on the appeal, and the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. DUGANNE again moved to adjourn, upon which motion the yeas and nays were again called, and the motion was lost.

A delegate here suggested that as the Tammany Party were not thoroughly drilled in the lesson they had received, Mr. TWEED had better be sent for to settle the matter.

Mr. R. F. ANDREWS—I suggest that in place of Mr. TWEED the gentleman's Democratic friend, JIMMY O'BRIEN, be sent for. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. CONOVER then moved the previous question on his motion to reconsider, when Mr. DUGANNE again put in a motion for adjournment, asking, "Are we to be thus choked down by Tammany Hall?"

The Chair sustained the motion to adjourn, and an appeal was again taken, resulting in the Chair being not sustained—yeas 70, nays 77.

Mr. DUGANNE then moved to lay the motion of Mr. CONOVER, to reconsider, on the table, which was lost—yeas 67, nays 79.

All sorts of motions and resolutions, appeals from the decision of the Chair, &c., followed, and the filibustering was kept up till past midnight.

Mr. SPENCER said it was now past 12 o'clock, and he moved as an amendment that in respect for the Sabbath the meeting adjourn. [Derisive cheers.] The question was then put to the meeting.

Mr. LAWSON—I decline to act as teller in consequence of this being Sunday.

The resolution was finally adopted by a majority of 83 to 55.

Col. DUGANNE—I protest against the action this evening, on this ground, first, that the rule governing the Committee has been over-ridden; secondly, that the call was not legal, and thirdly, that this meeting was called for Saturday night, and the vote has been taken Sunday morning.

Col. DUGANNE, Mr. SPENCER, Collector MURPHY and upward of fifty-five members then left the hall amid ironical cheers from the majority.

The previous question was now put to the meeting and carried, seventy-five voting for it and four against.

Mr. CONOVER—Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the call, that the words "Secretaries of the respective associations shall attest the various certificates of elections, and act with Inspectors appointed by the President as Inspectors of Election," be stricken out of the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. T. STEWART—Now, gentlemen, a word with reference to the charges made against us this evening by the gentlemen who have just left the room. I am here for the success of the Republican Party, and in order to make it successful, I am willing to take within our fold the Young Democracy, Tammany Hall, or any other party that will come to us. [Cheers.] I want it to be understood here that although I am in favor of striking from that roll-call the Secretary's citing certificates of election authorizing them to act as inspectors, I also stand here ready to take within the fold any party, no matter who they are, provided they can promote our success to any extent in the coming election.

Mr. CONOVER, in reply to the charge made against their party that evening, denied having any connection, direct or indirect, with Tammany Hall, or that he ever received or was offered anything for his influence by Mr. TWEED, and remarked that the purpose of these insinuations was to cause a division in the Republican Party for private ends.

Mr. ANDREWS also denied having been in the pay of Tammany Hall, and scouted all intentions hostile to the Republican Party.

It was unanimously resolved that a committee of twenty-one from the different districts be appointed to ratify the State and County nominations.

The proceedings, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, terminated.

The Hill-Rafferty Contest in New-Jersey—Letter from Judge Haines, Condemning the Latter Candidate.

The following letter from Judge DANIEL HAINES to Mr. HOLLOWAY W. HUNT, relative to the HILL and RAFFERTY contest, is published in several of the New-Jersey papers:

HAMBURG, Oct. 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., requesting of me, as a friend of your father, an expression of my views for the Democratic Congressional nomination of the Fourth District, and asking whether, under the circumstances, the honest, candid men of the Democratic party ought not to throw their influence against the nominee. In view of the warm and intimate friendship of half a century, existing between your father and grandfather and myself, I concede your right to ask my opinion on that subject; and I very cheerfully and frankly give it. I have long been a member of the old and true Democratic Party, and have endeavored to maintain its principles; and, among others, that of supporting its regular nominations. But I regard the nomination of Mr. RAFFERTY as irregular, and a fraud upon the party; and such as absolves every member from the obligation of supporting it. My reasons for this opinion are: First, that the nomination was procured through a lavish and corrupt use of money. It is conceded by his friends, and, I am informed, boasted of by Mr. RAFFERTY, that men were paid to attend the primary meetings and vote for delegates to the Convention—men known to be favorable to him; and that large sums were paid to delegates for their influence. Now, if nominations are to be bought, then no person, however otherwise qualified, can receive one, unless he has wealth of his own, or can command the wealth of others to secure it. No conscientious man will consent to enter the lists or suffer the use of his name in such controversy. Nor can the party be represented by a man of their choice, for the reason that one not of their choice has bought the place. Such aspirants to office are justly styled "trading politicians." They invest their capital in securing their election, expecting to be reimbursed, with large profits, by the sale of their votes and influence. This is a prolific source of the bribery and corruption which so infest our halls of legislation, both State and National. It is this that leads to the peculations and defalcations so disgraceful to the nation. It is this especially that all honest men should use their influence to correct. Again—I am creditably informed that Mr. RAFFERTY claimed the right to the nomination, and declared that if any one else were nominated, he would defeat him, and defeat also the election of a Democratic Legislature. If this be true, he has no claim upon the party; and we have no assurance that he would not defeat any of its measures if he could promote his own interests by so doing. Thirdly: We are entitled to be represented by one of good repute for honesty and morality. Evidence of reputation, as to any trait of character involved, is received in all our Courts, and has its influence in their decisions. It is presumptive evidence of the truth of the charge, and unless the party vindicates his character by counter proof, it is taken as conclusive against him. The reputation of Mr. RAFFERTY for morality is unfortunately against him; and he has no right to expect the party to indorse his character in the face of all the rumors. They may be false, possibly malicious, but until that is shown, he has no right to ask to be made the representative of the party, composed as it is of so many high-minded and honorable men. I would not require any religious test as a qualification for any office or public trust; nor deny the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of religious principles. Yet if a man seeks to make the profession of certain religious principles an element of his strength, he should not complain if those of a different faith should meet him on that ground. Now, that the nominee has attempted to strengthen himself by such means is undeniable. It is notorious that some, if not all, of the Catholic priests in the district have been, and still are, warmly advocating his cause upon the ground of his religious principles; and that Mr. RAFFERTY expects every man of that denomination to support him. But it is not to his profession of the Roman Catholic faith that I so much object, as to the want of that best evidence of the sincerity of a religious profession—a correct moral life. This we have the right to demand of every public man, no matter at what altar he may choose to worship. If a nomination under such circumstances must bind a party, then the days of our free institutions are numbered—then I am no longer a freeman, but compelled to support one who is neither the choice of myself, nor of the majority of my political associates; a *plebiscitum* at the point of the bayonet is just as free. The best way to treat such assaults upon the freedom of election, is to use all honorable means to repel them; and for the honest, candid men of the Democratic Party to throw their influence against the assailant—to make the defeat so signal that the attempt will not be repeated. Had the Convention nominated Mr. HEWITT, of Passaic, or Major BUDD, of Morris, both honorable and competent men, we would with great pleasure have supported either of them, and this county would have given a large Democratic majority. But under existing circumstances many of my friends and neighbors feel with me that we are compelled either to countenance fraud and encourage immortality, or to exercise all the influence we may possess against the nomination. To abstain from voting is to do but half the duty: and we must, therefore, cast our votes for Mr. HILL, who, although differing from us on political party questions, is believed to be a worthy and competent man, and, on any other than a mere party question, is entirely reliable.

If I judge rightly, we shall be in a hopeless minority in the next Congress, and, if so, the loss of one vote will not be felt; and the party can afford to be beaten, if haply thereby they can correct so great an error. Much more could be said on this subject, but my want of time, amid other engagements, forbids any addition, and I hope it may not be necessary. Very respectfully yours, &c., DANIEL HAINES.

HOLLOWAY W. HUNT, Esq., Schooley's Mountain, New-Jersey.

Political Brevities.

The *Sunday Atlas*, (Tammany,) says that Mr. BROOKS, of the Eighth Congressional District, will be left at home, and Gen. DURYEE, of the old Seventh Regiment, be returned. The same authority says that SMITH ELY, Jr., will get the place of Mr. CALKIN, for the Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fifteenth Ward M. T. Brennan Association, says that the report that the meeting of that Association on Saturday evening broke up in a "row" is incorrect, and that "the meeting adjourned in very good order."

At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, the Second Assembly District Republican Convention unanimously nominated Mr. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Flushing, for the Assembly. He will take the place of Mr. PEARSALL, one of the most upright Democrats of the last Assembly, who declines to go to Albany again. The First Congressional Republican Convention, at the same time and place, paid the candidate, presented by Richmond County, Mr. C. C. NORVELL, of New-Brighton, the unusual compliment, moved by the Suffolk delegation and seconded by the delegation from Queens, of a nomination for Congress, by acclamation. After its acceptance by Mr. NORVELL, Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was called for, and addressed the Convention in his usual happy and eloquent style in support of the nominee, and of the whole Republican cause and ticket.

The Democrats of the Fifth New-Jersey Congressional District will hold mass-meetings to-night in Newark and Jersey City. The Independent Democrats, or "Young Democracy," will give the people of Newark an opportunity to hear an exposition of the reasons that induced the secession from the regular ticket, while in Jersey City the "regulars" will be supported by such distinguished speakers as Attorney-General GILCHRIST, RICHARD O'GORMAN and others. While this ticket is supported by the great majority of the Democracy, the Independents' movement presents no insignificant obstacle to its success. The meeting at Newark to-night will doubtless give some idea of the probable strength of the movement among the people.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN is a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

There are mutterings of a renewal of the municipal rebellion at Richmond, Va.

Western Kentucky claims the right to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State, to be voted for at the next election.

GEO. P. BURNETT is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Georgia.

Gen. WM. E. BARTLETT has been nominated for Congress by the Labor Reformers of the Tenth District of Massachusetts.

The Republicans of the Sixth Alabama District have nominated J. MASTERSON for Congress.

The Brooklyn *Union* urges the nomination of Mr. DUTCHER for Congress by the Republicans in the Second New-York District.

A stirring address has been issued by the Onondaga County Republican Committee, calling on the voters to push forward the work of organization.

The Missouri *Republican* says that outside the Ninth Congressional District, there is not, "perhaps, a single Democrat who will vote for D. P. DYER."

The Delaware *Republican* believes that the election of THOMAS B. COURSEY, as Governor of that State, will greatly promote the interest of every citizen.

WASHINGTON BOOTH, the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Maryland, not only did not seek the nomination, but declined to give a decided answer about its acceptance for three months.

EDWARD AVERY has written a letter, in which he accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Congress from the Second Massachusetts District. He declares himself in full sympathy with the principles which "form the basis of their political action."

Ex-Senator WILKINSON is taking an active part in the Minnesota canvass. He advocates the election of DONNELLY on the revenue reform platform.

A Republican Convention will be held on the 20th inst., in the Tenth District of Massachusetts, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The friends of Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, the present incumbent, are urging that gentleman's renomination.

"The supporters of McCLURG," says the Missouri *Democrat*, "brag a great deal, indulge in boasts and estimates which they perfectly well know are false, and privately concede that they have no certainty of the success which they so loudly claim. But this must be admitted—that they really seem to have hope of carrying their ticket by a small majority."

Frequent communication with the people of all the towns in Broome County justifies the Binghamton *Republican* in the expectation "that the Republican majority will be comparatively large—above the average of the 'odd' years, and closely approximating that of the high votes of the county for several years past."

Post-Office Robbery at Cleveland, Ohio—Several Letter-Boxes Broken Open.

The Cleveland *Leader*, of the 13th inst., says:

"A daring robbery was perpetrated Tuesday evening, about 7½ o'clock, at the Post-office in this city, after the office had been closed for the delivery of letters. The glass in front of the boxes of two banks and those of two individuals were broken, and the letters abstracted by persons on the outside. This branch of the office was closed as usual at 6½ o'clock, and the clerks were all absent, but the noise attracted the attention of one of the clerks in the distributing-room, who rushed into the front room, where he saw a man run from the last box broken, and from which he had not time to take the contents. This is the second offense of the same kind, one having occurred last Winter. The curious part of the matter is that, when the midnight collection was made from the box in the hall attached to the front door, the entire hall being closed at 10 o'clock, the letters taken were found in the door-box—whether all, or only a portion, cannot be determined, with the following inscription on one of the envelopes: 'All I want is money: I always go on the safe side, and signed Hadly.' The letters had all been examined, and the contents, this morning, were found to be right. If money letters were found, they were retained; but remittances of cash to banks are rarely made. From one of the boxes nothing could have been taken, and from the other a collection, it is believed, was made about 7 o'clock. From the fact that the letters containing drafts stolen last Winter were returned to the office, and are there now, it is conjectured that the same parties committed both robberies."

DUELING IN VIRGINIA.

The Walker-Barbour Difficulty—Hostile Correspondence—Additional Particulars.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 12.

Mr. BARBOUR came to Richmond on Tuesday last. At 11 o'clock on Friday night he received a dispatch from a friend at Culpeper Court-house, informing him that one of his children would probably die before morning. Mr. B. was then in bed, quite ill. He immediately made preparations to leave by the morning train. Having some business on the way, he walked instead of riding to the depot, where he arrived some time before the departure of the train. There he became engaged in a conversation with a member of the Legislature, and a few paces off stood Major WALKER. Subsequently Mr. B. walked up and down the platform, and passed within ten paces of Major W. Mr. B. then went into the car and seated himself by a friend. Major W. entered another car immediately ahead of Mr. B., rode about twenty-five miles up the road, and then went into the car where Mr. B. had first entered, and took a seat a short distance in front of Mr. B. Just as the train neared the station this side of Hewlett's, Major WALKER approached Mr. B. and stated to Mr. B. that the article in the *Enquirer* of — date had been thought by some of his friends to be offensive; he, however, *did* think so. Mr. B. placed his hand in his pocket, declined to give any explanation, remarking to Major W. that the platform at Gordonsville was the proper place for an altercation, if he sought one. Major W. repeated his demands for an explanation, and Mr. B. refused to accede. Major W retired to his seat and remained there until the train approached Hewlett's station. Mr. B. was quietly listening to anecdotes told by a friend, when Major W. suddenly advanced upon him and struck him in the face with his clinched fist. Mr. B., being in a position which prevented him from using his hands, kicked Major W. in the face, and then arose, placing his right hand on his pocket. Major W. seized Mr. B.'s arms, when Mr. B. spat in his face, and during the struggle to free his pistol arm, the passengers interfered and separated them. Major W. then retired to another car and left the train at Hewlett's.

Mr. B. proceeded on his journey, and upon arriving home, found his child dead. He remained to the funeral, and returned to Richmond by the first train.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. BARBOUR, through his friend, Col. JOHN S. MOSBY, sent the following note to Major WALKER:

RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 1870.

Major J. W. Walker:

SIR: Waiving all question about my right to regard your conduct in any other light, I choose to demand of you, for your assault on me on Saturday, the satisfaction which a gentleman has a right to demand.

My friend Col. MOSBY will make the necessary arrangements. Yours, &c., JAMES BARBOUR.

The communication was handed to Major WALKER at 9 o'clock last night. Col. MOSBY was informed that he would receive an answer by 11 o'clock. At the appointed hour Col. W. E. CAMERON, editor of the Petersburg *Index*, informed Col. MOSBY that an answer to Mr. B.'s note would not be delivered until 8 o'clock this morning. At that time a letter was handed to Col. MOSBY by Mr. McCALL, a member of the House of Delegates, from Major WALKER, in which he stated that to accept a challenge would deprive him of some of his rights as a citizen and impose upon him some of the penalties of felony. "If you seek any other satisfaction I shall, of course, hold myself in readiness to give it to you."

The friends of Mr. BARBOUR informed our reporter that they had advised Mr. BARBOUR that Major WALKER's course was such as to put him beneath a challenge, and urged him simply to post him. Instead of pursuing that course, Mr. BARBOUR preferred to send Major WALKER the letter above, supposing that he was already disgraced as much as any posting could disgrace him.

MAJOR WALKER'S STATEMENT.

Having given the above from the friends of Mr. BARBOUR, we also publish the following, which is a copy of Major WALKER's reply to Mr. BARBOUR's challenge, and which is not published in full in the *State Journal*:

COPY.

Richmond, Oct. 11, 1870.

James Barbour, Esq.:

SIR—Your note, dated Oct. 10, was duly delivered by your friend, Col. MOSBY. In reply, I have simply to state that, during the recess of the Legislature, and while I was absent from the city and State, you offered me, through the columns of the *Enquirer*, what I deemed to be a personal insult. Upon my return to the City of Richmond, I sought you for the purpose of obtaining reparation, and found you had left the city. I returned to my home and family, but determined, upon the reassembling of the Legislature, to seek an explanation the first time I met you. I met you casually on the cars, and called your attention to the fact that I considered myself aggrieved by said article, and demanded an explanation, which you declined giving, telling me that I could take my redress, and, at the same time, placing your hand in your pocket as if to draw a weapon; and having no weapon myself, I seized your hand and slapped your face. You spat upon me, and I struck you. You now demand satisfaction in a manner which I cannot give you, because it would deprive me of my rights as a citizen, and impose upon me some of the penalties of felony. If you seek any other satisfaction, I shall, of course, hold myself in readiness to give it to you. Yours, &c.,

JAMES W. WALKER, Jr.

Article 3, section 1, clause 3:

3. No person who, while a citizen of this State, has, since the adoption of this Constitution, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either within or beyond the boundaries of this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to vote or hold any office of honor, profit or trust under this Constitution.

Plantation Labor—The Celestials Giving Entire Satisfaction in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 11.

The experiment of the Chinese on the Milaudon plantation has proved, in spite of many obstacles, satisfactory to all parties. An old planter who visited the place day before yesterday reports that they were doing work which negro laborers could not be got to do, to wit: getting wood out of a swamp, where they had to wade and work all day above their ankles in water. They were cheerful, active and zealous to a degree which made our old planter sigh for a few such on his own plantation. With such laborers, or a fair proportion of them, we could see revive our sugar production, and in these lowlands raise all the sugar and rice that would be needed for consumption in the United States. The need of this new labor is especially impressed upon our planters by the general neglect of the negroes of their industrial employments, in order to devote themselves to patriotic and political duties. The approaching election is a most important epoch with them. They have got public meetings, stump oratory, torch-light processions, flags, drums, mass conventions, and all the nonsense of political campaigns on the brain, and are quite indifferent to the sugar and cotton crops. The majorities for their ticket and candidates are of far more interest to them than the yield of the plantations on which they are employed. This present election will involve a waste of production amounting to millions of value. The demagogues who go about the country stirring up the "too susceptible hands" to "turn out" and tramp for miles to some meeting convenient to a grocery or grog-shop, where benzine whisky is retailed at five cents a gill, are the Alarics and Attilas of our State, who carry desolation in their march. It is a great folly to hope or pray for the extinction of these demagogues, or to seek to convince our colored brethren that they are getting beyond their depth, and will pursue their political aspirations to their own ruin and destruction. That is a foregone conclusion. It will only be a little worse with them than with a large class of white people who give themselves up to politics, and forever afterward become drones and loafers, subsisting upon and taxing the honest labor of others. Our planters must, therefore, to save themselves and the country from a decline of production, look to some other labor than that of our colored politicians and suffragans. China is the only quarter of the globe to which we can resort to supply this desideratum. It is encouraging to know that many of our large planters have already entered into contracts to procure these laborers. If half of the contracts already made are executed, there will be a large increase of the number of Chinese in our State by next January.

Insolence of Street Beggars.

As an instance of the worthless and undeserving character of street beggars generally, the Superintendent of the Rivington-street Boys' Home relates the following:

"As I was waiting last night for a car, at Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, a forbidding-looking youth, apparently about seventeen years of age, came up to me, and in a low, whining tone said, 'O Mister, won't you please give a poor boy a little help? I have no friends, and I hain't got no money, nor no work. Oh! won't you, Sir, please give me just a little to pay my lodging. I have been sleeping out in a charcoal wagon, and it is so cold of nights now.' I said there was no necessity for his 'sleeping out,' as there was a place at No. 327 Rivington-street where destitute boys were lodged free. 'O! no, Sir,' he replied, 'I know that place, it's the Newsboys' Lodge, and they have to pay fifteen cents a night for supper, lodging and breakfast.' I told him that boys who were able might have to pay, but I understood that destitute boys were admitted free. 'No Sir,' emphatically said the youth. 'I've been there. He's an awful hard man, and if you hain't no money, he chucks you right out. Oh! won't you give me just a little to get something to eat; I've had nothing today.' I said I was not aware that the Superintendent was such a hard man; but if that was the case I would give him a ticket that I happened to have that would entitle him to supper and lodging to-night and breakfast to-morrow morning. He took the ticket, looked at it a moment, and, seeing that he was checkmated, pitched it into the gutter, and, with an offensive expression on his lips, turned and walked away."

The Great Vanderbilt Depot—Progress of the Work.

The new railway depot being erected at the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, is progressing satisfactorily, although it will not be sufficiently completed to be occupied by the 1st of January, as originally contemplated by Commodore VANDERBILT, at whose expense it is being built.

The new depot, without exception, will be the largest in the United States, and is to be the receiving depot of the Hudson River, New-York Central, Harlem and New-Haven lines. It is built with red brick and iron, its architecture being in the Renaissance style, and when completed will be a compact and handsome structure, covering altogether 166,800 square feet.

Over the main entrance is a likeness of the great Commodore, placed in a niche, and at each corner of the building will be a tower 110 feet high, and one in the centre 120 feet high. At present all the offices and waiting rooms are erected, and with the exception of the roof and inside fitting, are complete. These front the intended new street, are on the west side of the building, and are over 300 feet in length.

The car-house fronts Forty-second-street, and is now nearly finished. A large number of men are now engaged upon the immense arched roof, which is to be of glass and iron, with large iron girders. It will be 685 feet in length, and the span of the arch 200 feet. It is expected that this roof will be finished by the end of January. Inside this building will be laid out twelve tracks leading from the train entrance at the north end of the building to a board platform, forty feet in width, across the southern end of the apartment.

As soon as the entire building is completed, the passenger trains of the Hudson River and New-York Central will be withdrawn from the Thirtieth-street Depot, and all trains from the north and east will enter the City via Harlem and the Fourth-avenue. The Harlem and New-Haven Railroads will send their freight to the new depot, at St. John's Park.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Last evening the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, was filled to its utmost capacity, by members and others, who gathered to listen to the memorial sermon of the late REES LEWIS, Esq., one of the deacons, who died recently, as announced in these columns. The pastor—Rev. HOWELL POWELL—delivered the sermon in the Welsh language, in a most affecting manner, dwelling in detail upon the virtues of the deceased, and the many fruitful lessons of his life. The choir sang several selections of appropriate music at intervals during the service. The circumstances of the occasion showed that Mr. LEWIS' memory is greatly revered by those who were associated with him in his church and elsewhere.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.991 inches; maximum at 11 A. M. Oct. 9, 30.246 inches; minimum at 12 M. Oct. 12, 29.632 inches; range, .614 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 59°; maximum at 2 A. M. Oct. 12, 70°; minimum at 3 A. M. Oct. 9, 49°; range, 21°. Oct. 12, rain from 2 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .30 inch; Oct. 13, rain from — A. M. to 1¼ P. M.; amount of water, 1.91 inches; Oct. 14, rain from 9½ A. M. to 10½ A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, 2.22 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 822 miles.

DELIA STILLWELL, of No. 433 East Eighteenth-street, who was arrested on the 4th inst. for disorderly conduct and while delirious attempted to commit suicide in a cell of the East Twenty-second-street Police Station, was sent to Bellevue Hospital but subsequently released. Yesterday morning she was found at her residence, again insane, and engaged in destroying her furniture. She was secured and returned to the hospital.

LOUIS DAUB, of No. 70 Eldridge-street, and JULIUS ZIEGLE, of No. 23 Bayard-street, were arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of being concerned in the forgery of a check of MORRIS & SKLAREK on the Bowery National Bank. Both admitted their guilt, and were committed for trial. It has been ascertained that during the past few days they have passed several forged checks.

LOUISA MARZZIE was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, for cutting FRANCIS MAGUIRE, of No. 62 North Moore-street, who is only six years old, with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. FRANCIS KEN and JOHN S. DANIELS were also committed for assaults.

Patrolman LAWLER, of the Harbor Police, yesterday seized 500 pounds of pig-lead, which he found in a junk-shop at the foot of Stanton-street, on suspicion that it had been stolen from the ship *Duchess de Orleans*, lying at Pier No. 38 East River.

MICHAEL QUIGBY, of No. 530 East Fourteenth-street, was assaulted, Saturday, in the street by some unknown person, and received a severe scalp-wound. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station, where his wound was dressed, after which he was assisted to his home.

PATRICK MULDOON, of No. 319 East Twenty-fourth-street, died, yesterday, from injuries received two weeks ago by timber falling upon him while tearing down an old building. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the rear of the liquor store of SUTZEN & DICKS, No. 100 Bayard-street, doing a damage of $500 to the stock and the same amount to the building, which is owned by A. C. LEWIS, and fully insured.

JOHN CLANCY was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, for stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $175, from the person of JAS. WATSON, No. 23 Irving Place, on Saturday evening.

MARY E. BOYLE, four years of age, died, yesterday, at No. 44 Great Jones-street, from burns received six weeks ago, by her clothes taking fire accidentally. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

JOSEPH SHAW, who was held to await trial on a charge of grand larceny, died, Saturday, in the Tombs, from natural causes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN.

About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fight took place in the lager-beer saloon of CHAS. MULLEN, at No. 405 Columbia-street, between THOMAS GILLESPIE and JOHN BLACK, in the course of which a bystander, named MICHAEL SLATTERLY, who attempted to pacify both parties, was severely stabbed in the right shoulder by BLACK. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island Hospital, and the two belligerents were arrested.

EDWARD LEWIS and PATRICK CASSIDY, harness-makers, had a quarrel last night at the house of JOHN LENAN, No. 160 Jay-street, in the course of which LEWIS struck his opponent a blow on the face with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. CASSIDY then rushed out into the street, and, picking up a brick, struck LEWIS a blow on the head, which for a moment rendered him unconscious. On being restored to his senses he was arrested, but CASSIDY was permitted to go about his business.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the cigar-store No. 1,241 Myrtle-avenue, caused by a lighted match being thrown among some liquid oil on the floor. The damage was to the extent of $100 on stock. WILLIAM MOSEL, the proprietor, was badly burned about the head and face while conveying a can of the burning oil into the street. He was attended by Dr. GERAN.

Mrs. W. W. CLARK, residing at No. 1,135 Fulton-avenue, while on her way home at a late hour on Saturday night, was assaulted by some ruffians who attempted to rob her of her watch and pocket-book. The latter article they secured with $18, which it contained, but her cries awakened their fears, and they fled without securing the time-piece.

At a late hour on Saturday night JAMES IRVING, a laborer in the New-York gas-house, jumped into the river at Greenpoint, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He had come to Brooklyn on a visit with a friend, named JOHN DUNN, and was at the time slightly under the influence of liquor.

The body of a male infant was found floating in Gowanus Canal, by some citizens, yesterday afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A team of horses, owned by BURR, a livery-stable-keeper on Barrow-street, Jersey City, and attached to a light buggy, ran away on Pavonia-avenue, about 9½ o'clock, last night. The horses ran into the team attached to a West End horse-car, considerably injuring both of the car horses. The driver of the buggy, ELIZUR GERRY, who keeps the saloon at the Chambers-street Ferry, New-York, was thrown out and trampled on by the horses. His head was badly cut, and it is feared that he was severely injured internally. He was removed to Taylor's Hotel in an insensible condition and thence to his home.

JAMES HAYNES yesterday died at the Jersey City Hospital from injuries received nearly two weeks ago. HAYNES was an engineer attached to a steam pile-driver, working on the meadows at the foot of South Eighth-street. While working, the weight of the driver fell, crushing his foot. On Saturday mortification set in and in order to prevent death from that cause his leg was amputated by Dr. REEVES. He died from weakness and loss of blood on Sunday morning.

A fire broke out about 6½ o'clock yesterday morning in RUGGIN's grocery store at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Monmouth streets, Jersey City. One of the men engaged in the store takes his meals and sleeps there, and it is supposed the fire was caused by the fire used in cooking his supper last night. The building was not much injured, but the loss on the stock is considerable.

About 7 o'clock last night, the valuable horse and buggy belonging to HARDONG & BOWERS, was stolen from in front of the beer saloon, corner of Day-street and Turnpike road, East Newark. Mr. HARDONG, who had been driving the horse, missed it almost immediately. The team was first driven up the river road toward Belleville, and the detectives were at once put on the track.

The annual meeting of the Bergen Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church will be held in the First Reformed Church of Newark to-morrow night. Rev. Dr. TERHUNE, the retiring President of the Classis, will deliver an address.

At 8 o'clock, last night, an incendiary fire broke out in a rope-walk, situated at the corner of Prince and Charlton streets, Newark. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss, $500.

The competitive rifle shooting match of the New-Jersey National Guard will be concluded today at Clifton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet and steady. The market was quiet during the day. Its course is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅜	92¼@92½
United States 5-20s, 1862	89½	89½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅜	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90
United States 10-40s	86⅝	86⅝
New-York Cen. Railroad Shares	114	114
Erie Railroad Shares	18@18¼	18¼
Atlantic and Great Western	31	31

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.@8⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. ₩ bbl. for Western canal. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 14th inst., since the last report, have been 8,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 63s. ₩ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Refined PETROLEUM flat at 1s. 5½d. TALLOW firmer. LINSEED-OIL, £28 15 ₩ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Oct. 15.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,500 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Red Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $8 for Double extra from choice White Wheat. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales, 1,100 bushels No. 1 new Milwaukee Spring at $1 25; 4,200 bushels No. 1 new Chicago Spring at $1 22; No. 1 Red Wabash is held at $1 30; No. 2, $1 27. CORN quiet, with good country inquiry; sales, 4,500 bushels Mixed Western at 78c. OATS quiet; sales, 800 bushels Western at 49c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales, 13,000 bushels prime Bay at $1 16; 7,000 bushels State at $1 09. RYE dull; no sales. PEAS quiet and nominal; held at $1, free, for Canadian. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for Unbolted; $1 90 for Bolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $31. FREIGHTS, by Canal, steady; Wheat, 9c.; Barley, 8c.; Lumber, $4, to New-York—$3 50 to the Hudson. FREIGHTS, by Rail—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,200,000 feet. Canal EXPORTS—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 56,000 bushels; Lumber, 600,000 feet.

BUFFALO, Oct 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 360,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 158,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS higher, the closing rates being—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 13¼c.; Oats, 8½c.; Barley, 12c. to New-York. FLOUR steady, with a fair business doing. WHEAT firmer at the close; sales 20,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 20; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 18; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 16@$1 17. CORN dull; small parcels of No. 2 Western were sold at 72c. OATS dull and nominal at 44c.@45c. to 46c. as to quality. RYE dull; held at about 83c. BARLEY neglected and nominal at 85c.@$1 03 for Canada and Western, according to quality. PEAS and SEEDS neglected. PORK dull at $26 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Evening.—FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $4 62½@$5 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 07⅛; afternoon, dull, at $1 06⅞@$1 06¾. CORN advancing, active and in demand, at 58¼c. for No. 2 Mixed; afternoon, dull, but prices unchanged. OATS advancing and in fair demand at 35½c.@36c. for No. 2. RYE quiet; No. 2 lower, at 67c. BARLEY advancing, at 92c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 84½c. for iron-bound. Mess PORK quiet at $25@$25 50 cash, $20 50 seller January; $21 seller December. LARD, 16¼c.@16½c. Live HOGS active and steady at $7 25@$8. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS to Buffalo unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Demand light; Middling Upland, 15¼c; do. Gulf, 15¾c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 is quoted at $25. CLOVER-SEED sells at $6 25@$6 62½. FLAX-SEED, $2 10@$2 15. TIMOTHY unchanged. FLOUR unchanged: Extras, $5@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 41@$1 45; Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 38. RYE commands 93c.@95c. CORN very dull; Yellow, 87c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@84c. OATS dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15½c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR quiet and firm; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS firm, but small business. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 24¼c.@25c. WHISKY scarce; holders ask 93c. for Western Iron.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—COTTON firm; held higher and active; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 2,611 bales; coastwise, 597 bales; total, 3,238 bales; exports, coastwise, 83 bales; stock, 57,708 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6. CORN lower; White, 70c.; Mixed, 68c. OATS, 53c.@54c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY firmer; Prime, $20. Mess PORK—Some sales at $27, but holders ask 50c. higher. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 15⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 27c. LARD—Tierce, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18¾c.@20c. SUGAR and MOLASSES scarce, with nothing doing. WHISKY—Rectified, 90c.@$1 02½. COFFEE—Prime, 17c. EXCHANGE—Sterling nominally 122½; New-York Sight, ⅛c. discount. GOLD, 112⅞.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm, with a fair demand, at $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT held at an advance, but none was conceded; quoted at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull and unsettled; New, 40c.@45c.; Old, 53c.@55c. RYE dull and unchanged. OATS quiet and weak at 33c.@37c. BARLEY dull and lower at $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK dull and drooping; sales at $25 50. LARD in light demand; holders firm at 16c. Bulk MEATS—None offering. BACON steady; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $7 25@$7 75. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull and unsettled; nominally 84c. EXCHANGE par.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 56 bales; coastwise, 584 sales; total, 640 bales; exports, coastwise, 389 bales; stock, 4,715 bales. FLOUR dull but entirely unchanged. WHEAT steady and firm; Maryland Amber, $1 60@$1 70; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 60; Common to Fair at $1 15@$1 35. CORN irregular; White, 80c.@$1; Yellow, 80c.@85c.; Western, 75c.@85c. for Mixed and White. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, 72c.@90c. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect. WHISKY unchanged at 91c.@91½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 12½@$1 13; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 20@$1 23. CORN dull; Mixed, 55c.; White, 60c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY—Best grades firm. RYE dull at 62c.@67c. WHISKY dull at 87½c.@88c. TOBACCO and HEMP unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $25 25@$25 50. Bulk SHOULDERS, 13½c. Bulk SIDES, 17c. BACON—Clear Ribs, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD, 16c.@16½c. No receipts or shipments reported.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 06⅛. CORN dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY declining; No. 2 Spring, 84c. Live HOGS steady at $7@$7 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c.@7½c.; to Oswego, nominal at 12½c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1, 41c.; No. 2, 38c. CORN quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm at 5c. to Buffalo; 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—WHEAT in limited milling request, with sales of White Genesee, in bags, at $1 55, and 700 bushels Diehl at $1 70. RYE quiet and dull. There is nothing doing in CORN. BARLEY without important change, though the market is moderately active; sales, 8,500 bushels Two-rowed State afloat at Troy on private terms; 128 bags of do. here at $1, and one car No. 2 Six-rowed at $1 10. OATS steady, with sales of State bagged at 55c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—COTTON firmer at 13½c.; receipts, 1,382 bales; exports, 810 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5. CORN, 73c. OATS, 50c. LARD, 17¼c. HAY, 19c. Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 20¼c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 18. CORN dull and nominally lower. OATS held at 42c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4 25@$4 50 ₩ bbl.; Refined, 21¼c. ₩ gallon.

GALVESTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON in fair demand; prices have advanced; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; sales 350 bales; net receipts, 227 bales; stock, 7,688 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—COTTON—The market closed today because of Gen. LEE's funeral; net receipts, 3,997 bales; stock, 42,727 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 40c. ROSIN—No transactions. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 55@$2 75. TAR quiet.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—COTTON market closed firm; sales, 369 bales; Middling at 13¾c.@14c.; receipts, 1,003 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 72 bales; coastwise, 147 bales; total, 219 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 500 bales; exports, coastwise, 228 bales; stock, 2,625 bales. In Norfolk weekly Cotton report, yesterday, the receipts should have been 3,381 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 15.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 1,332 bales; stock, 15,131 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 2,066 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales; stock, 20,245 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.; sales, 122 bales; net receipts, 279 bales; stock, 1,068 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 35; No. 1 at $1 21@$1 23¼; Amber, $1 14. CORN quiet and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, under the guise of an improvement. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Don't be deceived about improvements. That has been my study for ten years.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Oct. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Liberia	Oct. 18	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Oct. 19	New-York	Havre
Russia	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool
France	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
India	Oct. 22	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Alaska	Oct. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	Oct. 20	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Oct. 20	New-York	Mexico

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Bermuda, W. I., by the *City of Antwerp*, at — A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at —.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—C. M. Mosher, C. M. Slocum, Mrs. Josepha C. M. Havener, F. K. Bingel, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mr. Samuel Whiting, Mrs. Samuel Whiting, M. Mulhauser, R. N. Palmer, G. D. Paschal, L. Voigt, Jno. J. Merritt, E. A. Studwell, Miss Whiting, W. E. Bliss, J. Ware.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:13 | Sun sets.....5:17 | Moon rises.11:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:55 | Gov. Island..1:44 | Hell Gate...3:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.; Oct. 15, 3:40 A. M., Hatteras light bearing W., passed steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah; same date, 8:55 A. M., lat. 35 08 N., lon. 75 10 W., passed ship Wm. M. Reed, do. for do.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Alexandria, with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool 29th, Queenstown 30th ult., via Boston 15th inst., with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Clyde, Hunter, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, Clark, Liverpool 45 ds., with 478 tons coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had continual W. gales; 1st inst., lat 40 46, lon. 48 11, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of masts, spars and parts of a vessel's house; also a number of petroleum bbls. It being dark at the time, could not see any marks on them. The vessel supposed to be foreign built, and of about 700 tons; 9th, off Nantucket, passed a vessel's after house-top, covered with canvas and painted buff color. When 3 ds. out the topgallant-yard became unshackeled from the ties, and there was a seaman on the yard at the time, who was injured internally.

Bark Spanker, (Br.,) Whitehall, Glasgow 55 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. From 6th to 9th inst. had an E. gale, during which lost and split sails, and washed away bulwarks.

Bark Geo. Nicolaus, (N. G.,) Bokmano, Iquique 91 ds., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with nitrate of soda to Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti. Put into Hampton Roads Sept. 12, to escape the French cruisers; remained in port 30 ds.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Experienced strong N. E. and S. E. gales entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Margaret R. Samson, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Samson, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton and hides to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 58, lon. 27, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, which lasted 4 ds.; Oct. 11, lat. 34, lon. 75, experienced a heavy hurricane from S. E., but received no damage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. N. Lindsay, Speights, Newton, Md., 3 ds., with timber to J. N. Russell—vessel to master.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Lamphear, Gregg, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Castell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. I. H. Borden, Hammond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie C. Colins, Hill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John W. Bell, Burns, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Tyler, Fowler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah H. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Annie Murchie, (of Calais,) Merrill, Alexandria 3 ds., for Rondout.

Schr. Ben Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate May, Coggswell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradley, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Faulkner, Wilson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr. Galota, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. T. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. John Forsyth, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Greenport.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Emery, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Fall River.

Schr. Henry May, Racket, Providence.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. W. F. Phillips, Hawkins, Fall River.

Schr. E. M. Bartlett, Cash, Greenport.

Schr. Expedite, Racket, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sarah Buckley, Buckley, Westerly.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Kahn, Gibbons, Providence.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemmingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Port Jefferson.

Schr. James, Wright, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Harper, Mills, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Arr. steamers Kensington, from Savannah, and George Appold, from Baltimore. Barks Dulveland, from Bombay, Zephyrine, from Demerara, and Augusta C. Small, from Cienfuegos. Brigs Milwaukee, J. Bickmore, and Charles Miller, from Philadelphia, Mountain Eagle, from Elizabethport, and schr. W. W. Pharo, from Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 15.—Arr. schr. Louisa Drosler, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. G. Huntington, Boston, for Albany; E. L. Tay, Lanesville, for New-York; Mauna, New-York, for Dennis; E. J. Munsell, from Boston; M. W. Griffing, from New-York. Sld. brigs Tangier and Julia E. Arey; schrs. Fanny A. Bailey, Isaac Rich, Charles A. Jones, Chas. H. Morrison, Annie E. Martin, E. T. Smith, Mauna and M. W. Griffing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Arr. Glencory, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; steamer Colorado, with a portion of the passengers and crew of the foundered steamer Continental. The United States steamer Ossipee reached Sandiego yesterday, after several days' cruise in the vicinity of the disappearance of the ill-fated steam-ship. The Ossipee reports having encountered the same hurricane which destroyed the Continental, and was only saved by good seamanship and excellent engines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Sld. for New-York, from Yokohama Sept. 9, bark Benefactress, with 514,227 pounds tea. In port and ldg. for New-York, ships Mia, Black Prince and Lagna; advertised to sail, ship Alcyone.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored in Quarantine—Ship John Sidney for Charleston; barks J. H. Schwensen, (N. G.,) for Queenstown; Uno, (Rus.,) for Odessa; brig Gesina, (N. G.,) for St. Marys and Montevideo.

Yesterday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M., a tug having in tow the following four schooners, all bound E., General Howard, Effort, Fannie Hammer and Elizabeth Thompson, while in the Gate, opposite Halleck's Point, was forced to back against a strong flood-tide on account of the channel being full of vessels bound E., the tide being so strong the tug was unable to make her proper headway in time to clear the Flood Rock with the tow. The General Howard struck her stem and started her keel; the Effort swung around her flying jibboom, striking the foremast of the Gen. Howard, breaking it short off, and taking all her head gear. The Fannie Hammer had her mainsail torn and damaged slightly. The schooner General Howard remained on Flood Rock until high water, when she was taken off by Wrecking-Master Brown, and put on the beach at Hallett's Cove, leaking badly.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Oct. 16.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New-York, arrived at 11 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The steamer Nevada, New-York for Liverpool, arrived today.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

Trunk Railroad

IN

NEW-YORK STATE,

PAYING

7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,

ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has

NEARLY 300 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION

on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SMITH'S

American

ORGANS!

Have never been recommended to the public solely on the ground of cheapness.

TO MAKE THE BEST INSTRUMENTS

is the first aim of the manufacturers; next, to fix a reasonable price upon them.

But they are now able to furnish a few new styles, with solid excellences, and in cases of

New and Tasteful Designs,

At prices ranging from $100 to $200.

☞ These instruments cannot be surpassed by any of their class, either in quality or beauty.

Larger and more complete organs, possessing all desirable features, and made with the conscientious care which marks the workmanship of this establishment, are offered at prices equally moderate in comparison.

*** An elegantly illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

FALL

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

FOR LADIES,

FOR BOYS,

FOR MISSES,

AT

Extremely Low Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

No. 637 Broadway.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

The best Suspenders ever worn